THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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LAWYERS.

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—AND—
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☞ My duties as Counsel for the General Assignee have led me to make the *Practice in Bankruptcy a Specialty*. nov15 1m

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN election will be held by the Stockholders of the Merchants National Bank, at the banking house on MONDAY, January 25, 1869 between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., to elect Nine Directors for said Bank for the ensuing year.

de31 1m H. A. PARTEE, Cashier.

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in Jacksonport, Jackson county, Arkansas, until the first day of January, 1869, for the erection of a BRICK COURT HOUSE, with iron window caps and sills, iron cornice, stairways and balconies, slate and tin roof. The size of said building to be 70 feet, with center projections on each side and end, of two by fifteen feet, carried up with dormitories; to be two stories high, with mansard or French roof, belfry and dome.

Plan and specifications can be seen at this office. Three annual payments to be made according to the progress of the work, and the house is to be completed by the first of January, 1870, and the payments to be made according to the reports of the Internal Improvement Commissioner to the court.

RILEY KINMAN,
dec3 1m Sheriff of Jackson County, Ark.

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It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper-berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South, and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS will be found absolutely infallible; while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.

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THE SCHOOL-GIRL HEIRESS.

Last Day of the McKinley Habeas Corpus Case.

More Interesting Features of the Case.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, 14th.]

The McKinley habeas corpus case in which is involved the custody of E J Lyon McKinley, daughter of Dr Samuel McKinley, now a pupil in St Ursuline Academy, a Catholic school of this city was resumed yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, before Judge Bruce.

Judge Taylor, counsel for the petitioner, Dr. McKinley, made an elaborate opening argument, urging strongly the right of Dr. McKinley to the girl as her father, and that he should have a voice in the matter if the girl were to be consigned to the care of any person other than himself; that the respondent had no right to ask that the father surrender her, or that she be bound to any system of theology contrary to his wishes; that the father's right to determine in what religion his child should be brought up was pre-eminent; that the affidavit of Judge Hoke showed clearly that the keeping of the girl from her father was through mercenary motives; that the effort to retain the girl had been made with the view of securing her property for the benefit of the Catholic Church; that St. Ursuline Academy could not hold the child as a lien because her father had not paid her tuition. He alleged the respondent had endeavored to show that Dr. McKinley was not the father of the child, without being able to prove it. He asked, at least, that some suitable person be given the custody of the girl that she might have the benefit of those social relations which could not be enjoyed in an educational institution.

Judge Jeff Brown followed Judge Taylor, but spoke very briefly. He said the proof in the case might be such as to lead to withdrawing the child from her father, and should this occur, he desired that the court would hold up the matter for a time. He was satisfied, though, that Dr. McKinley was not so much an inebriate as some of the testimony had shown.

Judge Burnett, counsel for respondent, replied, making the closing argument. He said that perhaps as early as the first of July last correspondence had been commenced between Dr. McKinley and the respondent; that then for the first time inquiry had been made as to who Dr. McKinley was; that then for the first time inklings and intimations were had that Dr. McKinley was not the Dr McKinley he had represented himself to be. On the 25th of August last, when proceedings were commenced, an answer had been hastily drawn in which an opinion was given that McKinley was not the father of the child. The amended response simply asked that respondent be allowed the custody of the child until some duly authorized guardian should be appointed to take care of her, and did not make the issue that Dr. McKinley was her father. This was sufficient in itself to contradict the impression that respondent set a lien upon the child to secure the payment of the tuition. They were satisfied the father was a bad man, and that he had been the husband of five or six wives. The little child had been left without a friend in the world, deserted by her father, the only individual to whom she had a right to look for support and protection. She had been found in rags, and in the most destitute condition. When the father recovered from an attack of delirium tremens, he had found his child an object of public charity. His cruelty had been monstrous. He had used a cowhide upon his little daughter, and beat her so severely as to confine her to her bed for more than a week. He had beaten her over the head with her shoe, so that for weeks her hair could not be combed. He had abandoned his children for weeks at a time, and his housekeeper had sold her bed clothing to support them. All the respondent asked was that the girl be committed to respondent until her relative, Mrs. Amanda Shaffer (of Louisiana) should appear, and that then, if the court be satisfied that Mrs. Shaffer is the proper person to take the child, the girl be placed in her charge.

At the conclusion of Judge Burnett's argument, the case was given to the Court. Judge Bruce said he would make his order until he could hold a private consultation with the child, accompanied by the counsel on both sides. His Honor then retired with the attorneys and the child, and in about ten minutes returned and announced that the order in the case would not be made until this morning at half-past nine o'clock; whereupon the Court adjourned.

The result of the interview with the girl was, so far as we could learn, that she expressed a preference to remain at St. Ursuline Academy, having been treated with great kindness at the institution.

Since the commencement of proceedings in this case, the death of Col. Morrison, of Tulbadeaux Parish, Louisiana, has occurred, and the property to which Miss McKinley is heir, and which had been left by her mother, will, in consequence of his death, be turned over to the person who may be selected as her guardian. The property consists of lands in Louisiana, and is said to be worth a million or more.

CURIOUS WILL CASE.

A Will Sought to be Broken on the Ground that it was Dictated by a Spirit.

Correspondence Lewistown (Me.) Journal.

BATH, ME., Monday, December 28 1868.—The long case of Mariana Robinson, appellant from decree of Judge of Probate vs. Adams et al., executors, came to an end just in season for court, jury and counsel to enjoy Christmas at home. The case probably has excited more interest here than any one since that of the Bowdoinham Bank robbers. It grew out of an effort on the part of an only daughter to set aside the will of her mother, allowing her during life $500 a year, and the same to her children after her. The appellant, herself an only daughter, has an only daughter some ten years of age. The estate was some $19,000 or $20,000, and in a certain contingency is to go to collateral heirs. The estate was tied up with the avowed purpose of keeping it entirely out of the hands of the daughter's husband, against whom the mother had imbibed feelings of dislike.

The appellant sought to set aside the will on the grounds, first, improper influence of a brother; second, that the will was supposed to be dictated by the spirit of deceased husband; third, that spiritualism had become an insane delusion; and, fourth, that testator was under an insane delusion in regard to the character of Mr. Robinson. These points were all presented with a great deal of energy and ability by Mr. Gould, of Thomaston, in behalf of appellant. He dwelt most upon the point that spiritualism had become with her an insane delusion.

Mr. Gilbert, for executors, contended that the documentary evidence of previous wills showed that she entertained the sole purpose to exclude Robinson from any possible benefits of her property before she embraced spiritualism. That but slight changes were made in her last will after she embraced spiritualism, and those principally in the same direction—more stringent against Robinson; that she consulted her deceased husband in reference to the will after she had made it; and not before. that Robinson had been unkind to testatrix, and that her feelings toward him were well grounded and not delusive.

Rent, J., instructed the jury—That as a general rule a man out of debt may sell his property or give it away, so in prospect of death he may dispose of it by will; there is no law to compel one person to like another. A testator must be of sound mind, not necessarily of a high degree of intellect. Insanity avoids a will—that insanity which breaks down all the powers of the mind or an insane delusion. What is an insane delusion—not a mere mistake of fact? A delusion is a diseased state of the mind which believes things that do not exist, with persuasion so fixed that neither evidence nor argument can convince to the contrary. What is not reasoned up cannot be reasoned down. For instance, a man believes he is made of glass, and takes good care not to break his legs. Here his delusion in the fact, and not in the reasoning powers. Again, delusion in the reasoning. A man believes as a fact in the second coming of Christ, not necessarily a delusion; by dwelling on it he believes that he is Christ, and has come claiming to be Christ. Here the reasoning is at fault. Speculative beliefs in theology, which we may consider unreasonable or absurd, are not insane delusions. Eccentricity is not insanity. Eccentric people are conscious of the things they say or do. A person about to make a will may take advice. The influence to be undue, so as to avoid a will, must be such, and so exercised as in effect to destroy the freedom of the testator's will, so as to render his act more the offspring of another's will than his own. This same rule applies whether the influences is exerted by personal presence or by a letter from a distance, and the rule is the same whether the letter comes from a husband in an absent country, or what is the same thing, if she believes she receives a communication from the spirit world, if she yields her own with judgment and free agency, it would not be her will; if she did not abandon them to the supposed wishes of her husband, but received it as advice, then it would be her own will. The same rule applied to spiritual communications on this point, it believed, as to advice from a living person.

The jury, by their verdict, after being out all night, sustained the will. Case goes to law court on motion to set aside as against evidence.

KU-KLUX.

Ex-Rebel Soldier Hung in Overton County.

From the Nashville Union and American.]

We learn that on Wednesday night last, at Livingston, the county seat of Overton county a young man named Wm. German was forcibly taken from his place of residence and hanged near that place.

German had served through the war as a member of the 25th Infantry, Confederate army, and at the time of his death was employed on the farm of Mr. Allison, near that place. His brother, Lum German, was arrested by the Federal authorities just before the close of the war upon the charge of being a bushwhacker, was found guilty before a military commission, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

What will our Radical friends think of this last act of the Ku-Klux, whom they charge to be rebels? We are rather inclined to think that the other branch of the Order, which had its origin in Union Leagues is disposed to operate a little for amusement.

MACK.

He is Heavy on the Financial Schemers.

How the Southern Carpet-baggers are Rebuked by the Radicals.

Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1869.—The re-assembling of Congress finds Senators and members still at sea on the great question of national finances. They are no more nearly agreed now than they were when they adjourned, in plundering confusion and ignorant doubts, before the holidays. The Radical Senators attempted to harmonize their views in a caucus on Thursday, but they found they could do nothing but talk. The gas-god ruled supreme, and at the end of their conference they were no nearer to a solution of the problem than at its commencement. They are all in favor of what they are pleased to term an early resumption of specie payments, but an all-wise Providence has endowed them very largely with that impudent egotism which is such a strong characteristic of two-penny statesmanship, and this has the healthful effect of making each think his "plan" the best and only one, and preventing that unanimity of sentiment which, if it existed, might be construed into objectionable evil.

Such is, briefly told, the condition of the financial question in Congress at the present time. There is a very strong disposition to force an early return to specie payments, but there are so many men ambitious of leadership in the matter, and determined to oppose all plans but their own, that they will not be able to enact any legislation on the subject, at least during the present session. Morton has one policy, Sherman has another, Fessenden has another, and even the carpet-baggers are expected to follow suit and swell the volume. In fact, one of the latter gentlemen has already whispered to his loyal friends that he will soon astonish the country with a "plan" which will far transcend any yet presented in the brilliancy of its conception and its entire feasibility. I trust I shall not be deemed disrespectful if I say that the idea of a carpet-bagger presenting a measure of this kind calls to mind a very admirable painting I once saw, of an impecunious gentleman in the act of being ejected from a garret lodging for non payment of his week's rent, while from his coat-tail pocket protruded a gigantic plan for the liquidation of the national debt of Great Britain.

They tell of a debating society attached to an English college, which numbered six members, and represented seven different religious creeds. Such, happily for the country, is about the condition of the Republican happy family at the present time on the subject of specie payments, and how to bring them about. So, let us thank our stars for this diversity of opinion, and acknowledge that in the multitude of counsel there is safety, if not wisdom.

It would be safe to wager a thousand dollars that if hell were dosed with tar emetic, the last dregs of the last resulting vomit would be ten or a dozen of the style of men who have come here under the Congressional policy of reconstruction to represent the Southern States. They have already manifested all the attributes of interlopers and "dead beats," and have carried their effrontery to such an extent as to disgust even the most loyal of their Northern Republican colleagues. I had not been in Washington six hours when I heard curses, both loud and deep, heaped upon the head of one of the "gentlemen from Louisiana," for some impertinence, the exact nature of which I could not understand. I inferred, however, that he had been giving some sort of practical illustration to the poetic truism, that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread"—that he had been busying himself to do or say something which modesty and good breeding would have left to an old and experienced member of the House. The complaints on this score are multiplying, and the consequent disgust is increasing every day, and it will be strange if, before the close of the session, we do not witness a few indignation ebullitions of wrath on the subject from some of the oldest Radical members—the very men who may take to themselves the doubtful honor of paternity for the whole carpet-bag race. Nor is it at all strange that the carpet-baggers should act precisely as they do. The wonder is that they have refrained so long from asserting their claims to political leadership and legislative precedence. And when Mr Bingham, and Mr. Butler, and Mr. Washburne, sneer contemptuously at them, and affect a state of wonderment at their impudence on the floor of the House, they seem to forget that greater impudence which was necessary to enable them to force themselves upon constituencies who neither knew nor wanted them. So far from discouraging the "Southern delegations" in their determination to be seen and felt in the national councils, I feel like patting them on the back and telling them to proceed with increased vigor. And when the Radicals, who legislated them into existence, object to their little freaks of greatness, I beg to remind them of an incident in a body which this Congress very strikingly resembles in many respects—the revolutionary Assembly of France. It is related that, when the Abbe Sieyes objected to the confiscation of church property which was proposed in one of the debates, Mirabeau turned to him and said: "My dear Abbe, you have loosed the bull. Do you think he will not use his horns?" The logic was unanswerable. And so with Congress and the carpet-baggers. They have not only loosed, but created a set of the vilest wretches that God in his wisdom tolerates to live, or man in his folly hesitates to hang—and when they look for anything but what they now complain of, they only repeat the mistake of which Mirabeau reminded his colleague.

WOMAN.

A New Organ—"The Woman's Advocate."

Blackstone on Woman's Rights not Palatable.

Why Women Should Have the Privilege of the Franchise.

The Movement in England—Industrial Reconstruction.

As the recent introduction of it before our Legislature renders "Woman's Rights" of immediate importance to the readers of the APPEAL, we lay before them this morning some extracts from the latest established and more advanced organ of "the sex" in the North. It is entitled the *Woman's Advocate*, and contains sixty-two pages of reading matter, furnished by contributors many of less identified with the movement for conferring the suffrage on women—such as Frances Dana Gage, Henry B Blackwell, Frederick Douglass, R. J. Hinton, Kate Field, George S. Burleigh, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Lucy Stone, and others of that ilk.

The first named writer gives some of her early experiences in the West, particularly during the exciting conflict about the slavery question. She says:

"At ten I was fond of reading. Books were rare in that new country, and books for children were not often to be found in farm-houses; but my father, a New Hampshire man, had a small collection of choice works—Addison, Shakspeare, Milton, Butler, Young, Johnson, Sterne, Blair, etc. All these I pored over with childish avidity. Among them I found Blackstone's Commentaries—rather dry reading for a little girl—until one day I received therefrom the startling information that 'In Common Law, husband and wife are one,' and during perusal the wife has no legal existence; that she cannot buy, or sell, or make a will, or do business in her own name; that a wife may be whipped with a stick no larger than a man's thumb; be gently coerced.' These were difficult words for a child, but the dictionary was at hand, and my curiosity was excited. My mother was a wife; had my father a *right* to whip her? I knew old Jarvis, the shoemaker, whipped his wife, and turned her out of doors with her children, and everybody blamed him, and the boys threatened to give him a ducking in the creek if ever he did it again. I knew that Gibson took all the money his wife could earn by weaving and bought whisky with it, while his children went barefoot in the snow. Mother and other ladies had talked very much about it, but why should they? It was law. Might not every one do lawful things? Not for my self-respect. So I have asked many questions, for I was already spoken of as 'a queer child,' always prying into things that did not concern me."

Mr. Blackwell, writing about the "Era of Reconstruction," says:

"Women, as woman, differ from men. 'Mind has no sex,' but in soul and character men and women differ. As a class, women are more peaceable than men, therefore woman suffrage will be influential for peace. They are more temperate, therefore their vote will strengthen the cause of temperance. They are more chaste, therefore the interests of purity will be promoted. They are more alive to moral and religious considerations, therefore the interests of morality and religion will be advanced by their vote. As mothers they will always feel a deeper interest than men in public education. Removed by their position from the corrupting influences of the outer world—occupied as a class by domestic and family duties, they will always bring to the consideration of great public questions a freshness and purity of spiritual insight to which men are less keenly sensitive."

Mr. Hinton is encouraged, by the present situation of the "Woman's Movement in Great Britain," to say that:

"As Mr. Disraeli is in opposition, and it is becoming more evident daily that large numbers of intelligent and responsible Englishwomen are in earnest in their demand for the rights now denied, we may expect that brilliant and able leader to take ground in its favor. Besides, the movement in England, although sustained largely by liberals, is emphatically non-partisan, and almost non-political in its character. The late Premier has shown, in his way, as conspicuous devotion to a noble wife as John Stuart Mill himself. The refusal of a peerage for himself, and the bestowal of it upon his wife, is in itself an act as remarkable and noteworthy as the tributes which the greater Englishman we have named pays to the memory of his beloved companion, in that grand and eloquent dedication of his 'Essay on Liberty.'

"All things being considered, the 'woman's movement' stands well before the British Parliament, and even better before the British public. If there is any drawback in the character of the new House of Commons, it is to be found in the preponderance of merely rich business men who have been able to secure seats therein. Some of the ablest Liberals have been 'left out in the cold.'"

Antoinette Brown Blackwell concludes a strong article on "Industrial Reconstruction," by saying:

"We bring up our young girls in effeminate idleness, and we quiet our old ladies into premature second childishness; but perhaps the majority of women in middle life are enfeebled and prematurely aged by over work. The husband never dreams of this; he must serve a month's apprenticeship in nursery, kitchen, and parlor successively, before he can be made to credit this fact. Women have as much natural right to continue to live in good health to the end of their days as men have.

"Exceptional women may follow special callings steadily for life, but the majority will never do this. Of even that small class who are predetermined for specialities, or for eminent success in any of the higher avocations where great men alone make their mark, the larger half may expect to reap their highest success after they have attained the full benefit of ordinary middle life experience and discipline. The added years bring not only wisdom, but a softened and broadened character, to an extent that no young person will ever realize, until a long experience has been undergone of this steadily modifying process.

"Youth is eager and brilliant, and the American nation, which is especially in love with these qualities, is foisting its young men everywhere into positions of responsibility. But the nation itself is yet in the first flush of its youthful strength; there will come a reaction when older and wiser men will be oftener chosen to fill our positions of public trust. Then our women, who are then peers in age, wisdom, experience, and in the imperative essential to all success, established good health, can find time to be their co workers in these outside avocations. Every nursery suffers when bereft of the paternal influence, and every human calling suffers if deprived of woman's co-operation."

THE SOROSIS.

What it Is, and what it Proposes to Do.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Chronicle.]

NEW YORK, January 9.—The women have triumphed. The much sneered at Sorosis has reached the dignity of a chartered society. The papers have been signed, sealed and delivered, and the women's club is recognized by law as among the institutions whose existence is recorded in the archives of the State.

Old bachelors may call it "only an aristocratic club," because the door is shut in their faces—Sorosis will snap its fingers at them, wear its jewels and feathers and laces all the same, and go about doing all the good it can. In its report this week, it has called attention to two very important institutions: one, a school for the training of household servants, it proposes to form; the other, a foundling hospital, it proposes to improve. In the latter case it has thoroughly gone into the matter, and proves now inadequate is the provision which is made for unmarried women in case of maternity.

Although Sorosis may be wealthy and aristocratic and intellectual, it does not fear to handle unclean things, or call them by their right names, and though they may not discard puffs and curls, and do not wear the Bloomer, they do seek to raise the lowly and improve their own sex, and in doing this have invited earnest women in all parts of the country to join and co-operate with them.

Whenever you see a lady with a handsome gold S on her shoulder or breast, be sure she is one of the sisters—perhaps bound to a meeting where they will sit in their rich dresses and discuss plans with their good cheer as energetically as gentlemen possibly could, and with quite as satisfactory results.

They are now making efforts to establish a course of lectures.

MURDER OF MR. ROGERS.

Surrender of Logan, the Alleged Murderer.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, 11th.]

The police officers of the Twentieth precinct were startled on Saturday night about nine o'clock by the appearance in the station-house of a young man who said: "I am James Logan, and have come to surrender myself." After the captain and sergeants had recovered from the surprise occasioned by such a cool surrender of a man for whom at least twenty officers were searching, they asked the man a number of questions. He admitted that he was the James Logan referred to in the Mayor's proclamation, but earnestly declared his innocence of the murder of Mr. Rogers. In regard to the envelope addressed to him found in the pocket of the murderer's coat, he could only account for it by the supposition that some convict whom he had known in prison must have given it to a discharged prisoner to be delivered to him. When it is remembered that the envelope had been opened, and the letter was missing, it will be seen that this is a very weak explanation.

Logan's left arm was closely examined, the police having the impression from the blood-stained garment left in the hands of Mr. Rogers, that the murderer's left arm was wounded in the struggle. No scar or wound was found upon it.

The search of the detectives for Logan was very exciting. The police learned on the morning of the murder that a man answering the description given by Mr. Rogers had been seen hatless in Jackson Square. He was traced from that time up to Saturday afternoon, when the trail was lost. Night and day Logan seems to have rotated between Seventh avenue and Nineteenth street on the west side, to Fourteenth street and avenue A on the east. The police were closely upon him, and he undoubtedly would soon have been arrested had he not surrendered himself.

Logan has not yet been confronted with the colored boy Gloucester or the prisoner Tallent. The result of that interview will be looked to with great interest, as establishing the guilt or innocence of Logan.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Sale of Coolies on the Pacific Coast.

A dispatch received from San Francisco on Saturday presents some additional evidence of the extent of the slave traffic on the Pacific ocean. The coolie trade between China and Peru has been carried on openly for many years, under a system which assumes to be a legitimate method of hiring the labor of Chinamen to be employed in the Peruvian mines, for a term of years, at regular rates of compensation, the terms of which are fixed by contract. But it is well known that the Chinese who are thus induced to emigrate to South America never return to their native land. On the passage across the Pacific they are subjected to all the horrors of thirst and hunger to which overcrowded passenger ships are always liable on that ocean of prolonged calms and baffling winds. They are decimated by scurvy and kindred diseases resulting from the hardships of the passage, and sometimes the vessel reaches her destination with less than half of the human freight with which she left the Chinese port. Sometimes the coolies rise and murder the crew, and succeed in working their way back to China; but frequently we hear of such a vessel having been overhauled at sea by a man-of-war, or regular merchantman.

Thousands of Chinese are landed at ports on the Pacific coast of South America every year. They are disposed of to capitalists at so much per head, and once landed are doomed to a life of hopeless slavery. The fact that no women are "imported" for the South American market is suggestive. The demand is exclusively for men to work in the mines. For a few years past the traders have experienced great difficulty in procuring this class of persons at the Chinese ports. The coolies have taken alarm, and it is more than hinted that armed force has been employed in several instances lately to procure human freight for the Peruvian traders. At any rate it appears that the persons engaged in the traffic have been driven to undertake bolder enterprises to supply the demands for labor in South America.

The missionaries in the Micronesian Islands report that the slave trade is openly carried on between those islands and the South American coast. We have also received news of a large brig heavily armed and manned by a crew of Americans, Europeans and Manila men, which is cruising in the waters of the Micronesian group to the terror of merchantmen. It is safe, perhaps, to believe, in view of what we already know of the traffic, that this vessel is simply a tender to the craft engaged in running off the islanders for the Peruvian and other slave markets on the Pacific South American coast.

TREASON.

Important Letter from Attorney General Evarts.

In the Criminal Court this morning, District Attorney Carrington called the attention of the court, Judge Fisher, to the indictments against Jeff. Davis and J. H. Surratt, who are charged with engaging in the rebellion, and then read the following communication from the Attorney General:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1869.

Sir: I enclose for your consideration a copy of the proclamation of general amnesty by the President of the United States, under date of the 25th of December, 1868.

You will observe that by the terms of this proclamation there is extended, unconditionally and without reserve, to all and every person who, directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States or adhering to their enemies during the late civil war. The object of my present communication is to authorize and instruct you in the furtherance of the purpose and effect of this general amnesty and pardon to make an examination of the indictments pending in your district against any person or persons whomsoever for the offense of treason against the United States or adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, in order that as early as you shall have proper opportunity you may enter a *nolle prosequi* for the Government upon such indictments.

If, upon such examination you should find any case where, from the tenor of the indictment or the nature of the case as known to you, it should be doubtful whether it falls within the embrace of this general amnesty and pardon, you will be so good as to report the same to me without delay, with such a statement of the indictment and the case as may enable me to give you further instructions concerning same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. M. EVARTS, Att'y Gen. U. S.

Mr. Carrington said the Attorney General had the authority to instruct him under the first section of the act of August, 1761, twelfth statute at large, page 285, which reads that the Attorney General of the United States be and is hereby charged with the general superintendence and direction of the attorneys of all the United States and territories as to the manner of discharging their respective duties, and the said district attorneys and marshals are hereby required to report to the Attorney General an account of their official proceedings, and state and condition of their respective offices, in such time and manner as the Attorney General may direct.

He therefore felt it his duty to obey those instructions and would in view of them enter a nolle prosequi in case of the indictment of Jefferson Davis for treason, found by the grand jury on May 29, 1865, and also an indictment against John C. Breckinridge for treason, found on same date. The indictment against J. H. Surratt, found June 18, 1866, charging him with engaging in rebellion, was somewhat different from others, and he had decided to make the same disposition, but under the circumstances he thought that his duty would be to report it to the Attorney General.

Judge Fisher remarked it was clearly the duty of the District Attorney to enter a nolle prosequi in the two first cases, but under the circumstances he could refer the third case to the Attorney General.

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DRY GOODS.

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— WITH —
HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,
332 Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee.
Our Wholesale Department is complete. jas

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Removed from 334 Front,
To 200 Front.
☞ Wholesale dealers in TOBACCO AND CIGARS. nov28 tf

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Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
No. 201 Main Street, Webster Block,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Our Fall Stock is now complete, to which we invite the attention of all Merchants. sep9

GENUINE HOLLANDS GENEVA
J.D.K. & Z.
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ROTTERDAM.
IMPORTED DIRECT BY
B. J. SEMMES & CO.
Irving Block, No. 254 Second Street,
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B. FRANK HARBERT, Capt. J. S. CARUTHERS, —WITH—
PARTEE & HARBERT,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 11 Union Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sept 8m

SPRAGUE, SOULE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
BOSTON, MASS.,
REPRESENTED IN MEMPHIS BY
THOMAS TROUT & SONS,
208 Front Street.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignmen of Cotton to the above house; and, if desired, will be held as shipper may direct. sep17 3m

NORFOLK, VA.

WM. A. PRINCE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
25 and 27 Commerce Street.
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments to us, or our New York or Liverpool houses. sep15 6m

STOVES, ETC.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!
G. F. Filley's "Old Reliable"
CHARTER OAK STOVE
MAINTAINS its reputation as the BEST STOVE IN THE MARKET. J. F. Schabel & Co., 227 Main street, are the ONLY AGENTS for Memphis. Always see Filley's name on each Stove. A good supply of Cooking and Heating Stoves, Grates, Castings, Copper, Tin, Sheet-iron and Pressed Ware always on hand.
☞ Job Work promptly attended to.
J. F. SCHABEL & CO.,
nov28 3m No. 227 Main St., Memphis.

JEWELRY, ETC.

NEW GOODS
—FOR THE—
HOLIDAYS!
No. 265,
Corner Main and Court.
Sterling Silver Wares,
Very Superior Watches,
Rich Jewelry and Diamonds,
Fine French Clocks,
(In Marble and Gold Bronze).
F. D. BARNUM & CO.,
(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.)
dec6 1m s 265 MAIN STREET.
265 MAIN ST., COR. COURT.

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,
(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.)
JEWELERS,
HAVE IN STORE AN
UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT
—OF—
PLATED WARES
OF THE BEST
AMERICAN & ENGLISH MANUFACTURE
F. D. BARNUM & CO.,
265 Main Street.
dec17 1m

Memphis Female College.
INCESSANT labors in the scholastic department prevents me from giving proper attention to collections, Mr. C. G. Macpherson, having consented to take charge of the financial department, he alone is authorized to collect all college dues. M. A. E. MORGAN,
ja7 Principal M. F. C.

HIDES: ETC.

ASHBROOK & WHITE
(Successors to Geo. Phillier & Co.,)
DEALERS IN
FURS, DEER SKINS
—AND—
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CASH PAID FOR
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de31 tf

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PROCTER & GAMBLE
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SOAP, CANDLES OILS
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☞ Candles SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT. Send for Price List. oct22 3ts
E. O. HURD. BURKHARDT & CO.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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PLANTATION SUPPLIES
47 Race Street, Cincinnati.
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HOTELS.

CAPT. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis, Tenn. J. M. S. MCCORKLE Louisville, Ky.
NATIONAL HOTEL,
Cor. Fourth and Main Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, - - KENTUCKY
HAVING recently purchased the furniture and lease of the NATIONAL HOTEL—so long and favorably known—we would respect

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DAILY APPEAL, one year.....$10 00
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per Square.
Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Monthly advertisements, $8 for first and $4 for each additional square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Monthly advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL will be charged one-sixth additional.
Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY will be charged half of DAILY rates.
Local Notices 20 cents per line first insertion, and 12½ cents per line per month.
All transient advertisements, not from regular advertisers, MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1869

THE APPEAL.

The attention of advertisers is called to the superior inducements offered by the APPEAL over and above all of its contemporaries of the Southwest as an advertising medium. A larger circulation, and an increasing patronage from a discriminating public, make it much more desirable for business men than any paper in West Tennessee, North Alabama, Mississippi or Arkansas. Parties particularly desirous of communicating with the intelligent public of those States will find it to their interest to make known their wares and merchandise through our columns.

The WEEKLY APPEAL is an especial favorite with the public in this section. We are daily in receipt of the most flattering evidences of this fact, in renewed subscriptions and accessions to our already large number, that give us reason to hope that before this year dies we will have a weekly list of subscribers of fully 10,000. We thank our friends, and hope they will continue to labor for us. They can count upon us always in the industrial interests of the South. When these thrive there is no room for complaint.

THE FREE PASS SYSTEM.

We received yesterday a note from Mr. M. J. WICKS, President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, informing us that hereafter passes on that road would be issued to our reporters at half price, and one *free* ticket be supplied the office, for the use of some one of the attaches whose name might be lodged with that corporation. We respectfully decline the gratuity of the Charleston Railroad. When our reporters or attaches have occasion to travel by that road they will pay fare—full fare: and we will exact in return full remuneration, according to our rates, for whatever in relation to the Charleston Railroad may hereafter find its way to our columns. Not long since, in one week, we published for this road, in regard to its connections with Norfolk, Va., 1920 lines, which at our usual rates, 20 cents per line, would have cost $384. In addition to which we have kept standing, at the head of our river column, throughout the year, 16 lines, worth at least 20 cents per line, which for 313 days would amount to $1001 60. We had a pass during 1868 and have had the courtesy of a free ticket occasionally, but we think $1885, as above, fully pays for both. If not, we can add to our bill the cost of unnumbered articles freely, heartily given in aid of this road. We are square with the Charleston Railroad and will stay so. If it can do without us we can do without it. We will endeavor to pay as we go.

SIMPSON.

We had the pleasure of an introduction, yesterday, to Mr. SIMPSON; not the evil genius of our life, but a pleasant, affable and agreeable gentleman, who for many years has been identified with the interests of Memphis, and is not likely ever to be associated with any "ring." He it is, who, through his attorney, has instituted the levy upon the city's stock in the Little Rock, and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads: instituted, as he informs us, only after repeated efforts, for more than nine years, to recover from the city treasury the $11,000 which, during that time, Memphis has owed him. The "ring" did make an effort to control him; but being a gentleman imbued with a high sense of the future of the city in connection with these railroads, he refused to lend himself to the purposes of the "ring," at the same time urging upon the city government the propriety of a prompt liquidation of the debt and his release from a position he would not occupy save as a *dernier resort*. Mr. SIMPSON is clearly entitled to exoneration from all blame, participation or connection with the "ring," whose hankering after this stock is one of the strangest and most unaccountable of fascinations, considering the number and manner of their defeats.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

We invite the careful attention of the readers of the APPEAL to the proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen on our third page. They will well repay perusal. The message of His Honor the Mayor is especially rich with absurdities and indiscretions. He "goes for" the APPEAL, and tries to be severe. The wordy hash of our friend

"O'erwhelms us quite."

He refers to our financial theory, when in point of fact we have none. We did once or twice refer to what was said to be the theory of the Board last year; and believe that had it been adopted and carried out, the result would have been the release of the city from the financial sharks who prate loudly of the *immorality* of that plan, carefully *ignoring all moral considerations* when they charged one per cent. and one and one-half per cent. per month for loans to the city, taking her bonds at the same time for half their face value as collateral. But we have not space this morning to go extensively into a refutation of the ill-timed and ill-tempered stupidities with which the Mayor's message abounds. *The answer Alderman MOFFAT made to them will suffice.* The strictures of that gentleman upon the financial policy of the city, so thoroughly condemned by the press, are the best refutation of the course of the APPEAL in this matter that we could ask for. We hope the proposed investigation into the affairs of the city will be thorough and searching, and that delinquencies, with whomsoever occurring, will be shown up. Meantime we suggest as the best solution of the financial muddle, that those indebted to the city be *forced* to pay. With $500,000 or more coming in, we think it possible the wolf can be kept from the corporation door, and the "ring" be successfully defied.

ARKANSAS.

We learn by a late arrival from Little Rock, that CATTERSON'S squad of militia has been paid off and disbanded, and that the gang over the way at Marion will hardly be permitted to curse the country with their presence beyond the first of February. Every day new light is being shed upon the evil deeds of this militia, the calling out of which, so far from being justified, is most heartily condemned, and by none more than by the Republicans of Arkansas.

Gen. AYRES, who was sent to investigate the troubles of this State by the late Gen. ROUSSEAU, has returned, and it is expected will report to the Government in a day or two. Like his predecessors, PORTER and BABCOCK, he confined himself, we understand, to the limits of Little Rock, and has taken for granted the statements made to him by CLAYTON and his advisers. We hope this is not the case. It was expected by the people of the South that when Gen. AYRES went to Arkansas it was in the interest of truth and of the people who have suffered at the hands of these miscreants. We hope they are not to be disappointed. We await his report with some anxiety.

By Telegraph.

COTTON.

The following table contrasts the benefits of Memphis, as a Cotton Market, over all other cities:

LIVERPOOL	11¾d
NEW YORK	29¼c
NEW ORLEANS	28½c
LOUISVILLE	25¼c
CINCINNATI	28c
MEMPHIS	29c

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Arrived—H. M. Shreve, Huntsville, Mary E. Forsythe, Pauline Carroll. No departures.

The river is stationary but another rise is expected from above.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—Arrived—J. H. Groesbeck, from New Orleans; Sam J. Hale, from Memphis.

CAIRO, January 15.—Up—H. M. Shreve. Down—Clarksville, 9 a.m.; Dexter, 9 a.m.; Little Condor and Hornet, 1 p.m.; J. W. Garrett, 6 p.m. The Ruth is expected every minute from St. Louis.

The weather is cloudy and it rained hard all night.

LOUISVILLE, January 15.—The river is rising at the rate of 1½ inches per hour, with nearly 12 feet in the canal. The weather is clear and the levee sloppy.

No arrivals or departures.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—Brevet-Major R. W. Marston, of the First United States Infantry, one of the victims of the Olide disaster, died last evening, and was buried to-day. He had been temporarily assigned to staff duty, and ordered by Gen. Rousseau to make some investigations in Western Louisiana.

The Peruvian minister has received a dispatch announcing the arrival at Pansa, Cuba, of the monitors and tenders, having had a good run, the monitors making from six to seven knots an hour, easily.

Gen. Rousseau having died poor, a number of influential citizens are moving in the matter of a testimonial to his widow. Two meetings have been held on the subject, and last night a committee of influential citizens were appointed to conduct the matter. Rousseau's horses are being raffled off by the members of his staff.

A bill came up in the House yesterday on its first reading, totally abolishing the present city government, and creating a new or provisional one, the officers of which are to be appointed by the Governor. Two bills are also in progress abolishing the present public school government, and providing for the appointment by the Governor of school directors.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, January 15.—The House and Senate reassembled to-day, and the message of Gov. Bullock was received and read. He commences by announcing that on the 7th of December he addressed a communication to Congress, setting forth that the reconstruction laws had not been fully executed in Georgia. He then proceeds to state that the remarkable action of the Legislature at its last session had induced a careful examination of the law, and of the manner of its execution, to ascertain how it was possible that such extraordinary results should occur. He argues that a strict adherence to the letter of the reconstruction acts would have prevented the overthrow of them which has been accomplished in Georgia. Congress, he says, is the sole interpreter of the true intents and meaning of the reconstruction measures, and the final arbiter upon the question of their execution. In the body of the message the following occurs: The fact that there is not in Georgia adequate protection for life and property, and the free expression of political opinion, is too well known and understood to need argument, or the presentation of the evidence which has reached me from many portions of the State. In fact it is hoped that it may never become necessary to make public information which would so severely reflect upon us as a people. He says Congress will undoubtedly regard the action of expelling the colored members as a revolution and overthrow of the government instituted by its acts, and will take into its own hands the adjustment of the difficulty, unless some effective measures are at once adopted here to repair the injury. It is not desired, says the Governor, that treason shall be punished, but it is demanded that loyalty shall be respected, and if necessary, protected. The Governor recommends the General Assembly to take the initiative for a settlement, by excluding the members ineligible under the fourteenth amendment, and restoring the colored members to their seats. And if it is not deemed wise to take this course, then to adjourn, and leave the whole matter to Congress, where in any event the matter must finally be disposed of. He further remarks that we may be well assured that Congress will not pause in the great work of regeneration until we fully acquiesce in the great fact, that our late slaves are men, entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of other men before the law, and that until the same freedom from proscription which is now granted to the most arrogant opponent of Congress is secured to the humblest Union man, and friend of the Government, we cannot have perfect peace or prosperity. He closes with congratulations upon the satisfactory condition of the State finances and the valuable result obtained by agriculture.

FOREIGN.

LISBON, January 15.—The Rio Janeiro mail steamer brings advices that the allies after a desperate battle carried Villeta. Lopez's army was utterly routed and destroyed. The allies captured 3000 prisoners. Lopez, with 200 followers, barely escaped. The Brazilian ironclads have gone to Ascension.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—After many conferences between the Virginia Committee and its individual members with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and members of the Senate and House, it seems to be pretty well understood that the following definite arrangement has been substantially agreed to: Following the precedents of the Missouri Compromise and the proceedings upon the admission of Oregon, Kansas and Nebraska, a bill will be proposed authorizing a division of Virginia upon the adoption of the proposed Constitution, with certain obnoxious clauses with regard to disfranchisement, the test oath, and probably other objectionable features stricken out, and when this bill is passed it is believed that it will be followed by an amnesty bill, either universal or with very few exceptions, to take effect upon the ratification of the Constitution. It is understood that this adjustment meets the approval of Gen. Grant, Gen. Schofield and a large number of the most prominent members of both Houses.

The President has recognized Manuel M. Morales as Vice Consul of Mexico at San Antonio, Texas.

Judge Swayne is assigned to the District recently presided over by Judge Wayne.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 15.—At a Radical caucus in St. Paul last evening, Ramsey was nominated for re-election as United States Senator for Minnesota.

No organized opposition is being made to Senator Tipton's re-election from Nebraska.

The five police officers charged with killing the late Judge Tyler, were arraigned before Judge DeWolf to-day, and, not being supplied with counsel, they waived an examination and were each bound in the sum of $5000 to appear when summoned.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to authorize the construction of a mammoth hotel in this city by the Chicago Hotel Company with a capital of $500,000, with permission to increase it to $1,000,000.

In the United States Circuit Court today Judge Drummond decided on two indictments on the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that a person's income includes all debts and promissory notes payable in the future is erroneous, and the parties indicted as having made fraudulent returns were acquitted—they having excluded the monies due them next year.

In Greene county yesterday Angeline Shroyer shot and killed Patrick Crotley, who seduced her two years ago and refused to maintain their children, and was insulting her when she fired at him. She is now in jail but the people sympathize with her.

The use of the Wisconsin Senate Chamber has been tendered for successive evenings for the use of the several candidates for the United States Senate in order that they may discuss the political issues of the day.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 15.—Mazatlan advices to January 7th, state that great discontent prevailed against the Juarez government, and open rebellion is soon anticipated.

Gen. Corona left for Acapulco on the 24 inst. en route to the city of Mexico on a leave of absence. It is asserted that his presence only has prevented an open rupture before now. The leaders of the present contemplated movement are yet unknown, although the name of Don Prasido Vega is mentioned in connection with it, owing to his well known aspirations for the republic of the "Occident" from the Tipic to the Colorado river, including Sonora, Chihuahua, Durago, Smala, the lower portion of California, and that portion of Jalisco claiming the protection of the United States. Gen. Martinez's name is also mentioned in the same connection. He is expected to arrive in this country on the next steamer.

Advices had been received at Mazatlan reporting the rising of Gonzales Ortega, to force his claim to the Presidency of that Negrite. Quierago, Verajas and Cancles were his supporters; and that the death of his friend Potoni, it is supposed, caused Ortega to take this step, and the tardiness of the Government in bringing Cando to trial.

Gen. Gonzalez Parlia has been appointed Military Commander of Smaiva during the absence of Gen. Corrona, and all persons who aided the Martinez revolution are ordered to report themselves to him.

The districts of Colliacarn and Mocorito are suffering from putrid fevers, causing great sufferings.

The steamer Juarez is still grounded at Pinchinque Bay, and doubts are felt whether she will again be floated.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, January 15.—The following news has been received from Hayti:

Gen. Alexis has captured Fort St. Michael, and it was also reported that he had carried Fort Liborte, near Oanaimeuth, and the prisoners captured by Salnave in the vicinity of Jarmel had been retaken by the revolutionists. Several of the latter were killed during a recent engagement by the bursting of a cannon.

The revolutionary armies were greatly strengthened and preparing to attack Puerto Principe and Ganavie.

Salnave was at last accounts at Petite Revier with all the members of his cabinet, and on account of the absence of the President from Porte au Prince the French Admiral had been unable to effect any arrangement with the Hayttien Government.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—L. C. Stors, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kansas penitentiary, is charged with fraudulently obtaining vouchers for $8218, and both Houses of the Legislature have appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

The Legislature has memorialized Congress to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and voted thanks to Gens. Sheridan and Custar.

The Missouri Legislature has done nothing yet of general importance.

Senator Drake left yesterday for Washington.

The excitement over the Senatorial nomination has subsided, and although threats of bolting the action of the caucus have been made, it is probable that Schurz will be elected.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, January 15.—The vote in the Legislature to issue no more bonds to railroads that have not promptly paid the interest due the State, shows the temper of that body to be decidedly against any more aid to railroads, and the prospect of the contemplated bill for the sale of railroads, as urged by the Governor and prominent members of the Legislature, augurs a brighter financial future for Tennessee. This latter bill will, it is estimated, bring over $1,000,000 into the State treasury besides some millions in bonds.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1869.

HOUSE.

The Executive Committee reported on the 6th Georgia district, substantially as heretofore stated, viz: That Wimpey was not elected, and that Christy was, but that he was not entitled to the seat, having voluntarily aided the enemy.

A number of private bills were reported and the consideration of the Niagara ship canal was resumed.

Among the notable features of the discussion, Gen. Sypher, of Louisiana, in opposition, said that grain was now being shipped from St. Louis to New York via New Orleans at seventeen cents per bushel less than via Chicago and Buffalo; and to Liverpool at twenty cents per bushel less via New Orleans than by New York, and in one-third less time. The transportation via New Orleans is made with perfect safety to the commodity, and at a cost of one cent per bushel for transferring at New Orleans, by means of Higbee's Elevators; besides, the Niagara ship canal would be frozen five months in the year, whereas the Mississippi was constantly navigable. The bill was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole, which amounts to its defeat for this session, and the House adjourned until Monday.

SENATE.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the joint resolution making the President and Vice-President ineligible for a second term; and, after some unimportant business, the consideration of the Sue Murphy case was resumed, and after a long argument, the whole matter, with the various propositions and amendments, was recommitted, without division, and the Senate then adjourned until Monday.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Cotton a shade firmer; sales 5000 bales; upiands 29½@29¾c. Flour quiet and 5@10c lower. Corn 1c better; white southern 86@91. Pork dull and heavy at $29@29 25. Whisky quiet at $1 04. Groceries steady.

Dry Goods—The market is active. Brown sheetings firmer. Lawrence 17c. Atlantic A 17c, with an upward tendency. New York Mills bleached muslins 27½c. Wamsutta 28½@29c. For all cotton fabrics the tendency is strongly upward.

Money—Governments closed steady; coupons of '62, $1 15¾. New Tennessees 69½ asked. North Carolinas, old, 63½. Virginia's ex-coupons 57½; new 62¾. Gold 33¾. Sterling 9¾.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—Cotton firm; middlings 28½c; sales 5000 bales; week's sales 28,000, week's receipts 26,734 bales; receipts today 6890 bales; exports to day 9382 bales; exports for the week, foreign 10,801 bales; coastwise 14,780 bales; stock 124,627 bales. Gold 36½, sterling 48½. Commercial 47½@48. New York sight ¼ discount. Flour lower; superfine $8 87½; XX $7 4?; XXX $8. Corn firm at 77@78c. Oats firm at 68c. Bran dull at $1 15. Hay dull; prime $24@26. Pork dull, and offered at $30 with no buyers. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 14½; clear rib sides 18½c; clear sides 19½c. Lard dull; tierces 19½c; kegs 20½c. Sugar, common, 10¾c; prime 12½@12¾c; yellow clarified 14@14½c. Molasses firm; common 58@60c; prime 67@68c; choice 70@72c. Whisky quiet; Western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee steady; fair 14½@14¾c; prime 16½@16¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—Flour and grain unchanged and quiet. Cotton firm at 29c. Whisky dull at 95c. Bulk shoulders 11½@11¾c. Other provisions nominally unchanged. Butter 35@40c. Cheese 18@20c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Superfine flour $5 75@6 75. Wheat $1 10@1 20. Corn 68@70c. Oats 58@60c. Barley $2@2 25. Rye $1 25. Whisky 95c. Pork $29@29 50. Bulk shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16c packed. Bacon shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17¼c; hams 17½@18c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 15.—Tobacco sales 74 hhds; fair lugs to medium cutting leaf $4 50@$17 25. Cotton 28½c. Bulk shoulders 12½@12¾c; clear rib sides 15¾@16c; clear sides 16¼@16¾c packed. Bacon shoulders 13@14¼c; clear rib sides 17@17½c; clear sides 17¾@18c packed. Superfine flour $5 50@6. Wheat $1 Sept 93. Corn 58@60c. Oats 60c. Rye $1 40. Whisky, free, $1.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 15.—Consols closed at 92¾. U. S. 5-20 bonds 75¾.

DIED.

WOOD—In New Orleans, on Thursday morning last, from injuries received by the explosion of the steamer Glide, Mr. GEORGE WOOD, of this city.

His funeral will take place this Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his mother.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MY patrons and all who wish to have their Pianos and Organs Tuned or Repaired by me in a superior workmanlike manner, will please leave their orders at CLARK'S Jewelry Store, or at No. 250 Second street, and NOT at the Saratoga music store, as I have no connection whatever with that establishment.

H. G. HOLDENBERG,
Piano and Organ Maker.

ja16

Notice.

WE have this day sold our interest in the Wood business to GEO. W. BAXTER, who has hereto re conducted it for us. Mr. Baxter will continue the business at our office, and we take great pleasure in recommending him to our friends and the public generally.

BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO.

ja16

Geo. W. Baxter,

—DEALER IN—

CORD AND KINDLING WOOD,

Office with Bigley, Mellersh & Co.,

Corner of Main and South Court Streets.

ja16

DR. ROGERS'

Last Lectures in Memphis and Poetic Recitations.

AT GREENLAW CLUB HALL.

TWO admirable lectures on The Reformation to Protestantism; defending the Catholic Church, for two Sunday evenings, commencing Sunday, 17th, and Original Poetic Recitations the following Wednesday evenings, (20th and 27th.) Interspersed with brief accounts of persecution in Ireland, and musical interludes by amateurs.

Tickets for all the Lectures and Recitations, $1.50; separate, 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at Hesse, Levy & Co.'s, 231 Main street, and Wm. Dardis', 63 Jefferson street.

ja13

COTTON GINS

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these WARNIVALED Gin Stands. For beauty of WORKMANSHIP, EASE OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. References can be easily made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft OVER ANY OTHER GIN. We are also agents for STRAUBEL'S CURVE MILLS, and WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.

McCORMICK & CO.,
Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,
223½ and 224 Main Street,
Memphis, Tenn.

tyll dawtm

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, in Bankruptcy—ss. At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LYONS & FIES, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

O. WOOLDRIDGE,
Assignee.

ja13 20 27

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, in Bankruptcy—ss. At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of P. E. DODSON, of Tipton county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

O. WOOLDRIDGE,
Assignee.

ja13 20 27

DAILY APPEAL

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION

$10 00,

A REDUCTION OF

$2 00 PER YEAR.

☞ Send in your Orders

Notice to Property Owners.

ALL and every one desirous to have Slate Roofs put on or repaired can have it promptly and satisfactorily done by leaving orders on my slate at John Feld's Carpenter and Builder's shop, on Jefferson, between second and Third streets, in the rear of No. 62.

ja1 W. N. MONTGOMERY.

CANCERS CURED.

DR. HEBERN—OFFICE AND INFIRMARY 694½ Wabash avenue, south of 14th street Chicago, Illinois, successfully treats Cancers without knife, loss of blood, or serious pain, in the shortest time imaginable. Also successfully treats Chronic Diseases and Consumption.

ap4-jy12 wly

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

GUANO! GUANO!

PERUVIAN, PHŒNIX AND MANIPULATED, at WHITE, KERR & ROOTES,
ja15 394 Main Street.

Spicer & Sharpe,

354 MAIN STREET,

MAGEVNEY BLOCK.

CHOICE GROCERIES!

Receiving constantly Fresh Supplies

Yarmouth Bloaters—genuine;

Salmon, Codfish and Mess Mackerel;

New Currants, Raisins, Figs, Citron and Prunes;

Choice Coffees;

Choice Teas—a fresh supply.

ja15 SPICER & SHARPE

G. W. GRIFFIN, W. H. VANDIVER, Late of West Point, Miss.

GRIFFIN & VANDIVER,

GROCERS,

GENERAL PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND DEALERS IN—

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

207 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

☞ Consignments of Country Produce solicited. ja15

Trustee's Sale.

I WILL, ON

Monday, the 25th Day of January Inst.,

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John D. Armour, on the 3d day of September, 1860, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in Book No. 45, pages 382, 3, 4 and 5, offer, at public sale, at the southeast corner of Court Square, in the city of Memphis, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate: Lot 25 of John D. Armour's subdivision of original county lots 493 and 494, originally east of, now in the city of Memphis, beginning at a stake on the southwest corner of S. Mansfield's lot on Monroe street extended, and running westwardly with the north line of Monroe street extended 92 feet; thence northwardly 148½ feet at right angles with Monroe street; thence east with the line of an alley 92 feet to a stake on Mansfield's line; thence south with Mansfield's line 148½ feet to the beginning on Monroe street.

Also, lot commencing at the northeast corner of John D. Armour's lot, fronting on Charleston avenue, and running south 151 feet to New Madison street; thence east with the north line of New Madison street 135 feet to the point where New Madison street connects with Charleston avenue; thence west with the south line of Charleston avenue 135 feet to the beginning, on which stands the Charleston Hotel—said property being conveyed to me in trust to secure Edward F. Jenkins, of Baltimore, in the payment of a debt of seven thousand five hundred dollars, and of which a balance of some seventeen hundred dollars remain unpaid. The title is good, but I will convey only as trustee. T. S. AYRES, Trustee.

Geo. W. Winchester, Attorney. ja15

Notice.

THE business of Moore, Whitfield & Co., will be continued as heretofore.

VIRGIL V. MOORE,
ja12 Surviving Partner.

A. O. SHULTZ,

PRACTICAL

Locksmith, Safemaker and Machinist,

No. 119 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Established in Memphis 1856.

BURGLAR and Fire-proof Safes made and repaired.
Light Machinery, Printing Presses, etc., repaired.
Iron Doors, Sautiers and Vaults made.
Locks repaired or made to order.
Bells hung and repaired.
☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
My celebrated COTTON AUGERS always on hand, and Cotton Scales sharpened. ja3

STERLING AND COIN

Silver Wares.

265 MAIN ST., COR. COURT.

F. D. BARNUM & CO.

(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.)

JEWELERS.

de17

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of J. N. OLIVER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Wm. Whitaker having purchased the entire interests of Joseph N. Oliver and Wm. C. Bardsley, and assumes all the liabilities of said firm. Either partner can sign the firm's name in liquidation.

JOSEPH N. OLIVER,
WM. WHITAKER,
WM. C. BARDSLEY.

We return our thanks to our friends and the public generally for past favors, and cheerfully recommend our former partner for their generous support. JOSEPH N. OLIVER.

Ja14 WM. C. BARDSLEY.

INFORMATION TO PLANTERS.

WE have on hand a consignment of the celebrated DICKSON "SELECT COTTON SEED," which we offer for sale in lots to suit the Planter. This Seed, the most prolific in use, has been known to yield on an average TWO BALES TO THE ACRE. The staple is very superior, and sample stalks may be seen at our office. We respectfully invite the attention of the planting community and the trade generally to the great superiority of this Seed.

☞ Circulars sent to address free.

de24 1m N. CORONNA & CO.

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS. DR. R. F. DICKINSON.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.)

COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission & Produce Merch'ts,

210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal advances made on consignments sep4

Commissioner's Notice.

Wm. P. Mellen, Trustee, and the United States and Others, against The New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company and Others.

HAVING been appointed by the Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky, a Special Commissioner in the above style case, to audit and make out a full and complete report to said Court of all bonds and coupons yet unpaid, secured by the first mortgage, and also all bonds and coupons due and unpaid, secured by the second mortgage of the said New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company, and to whom due, and the names of the holders thereto respectively:

Therefore, Notice is hereby given to all bond holders, as aforesaid, to come forward and present and file with me, as said Commissioner, at my office, in the city of Pascuch and State of Kentucky, all bonds, being the first and second mortgage of said New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company and coupons thereto belonging and unpaid, on or before the second Monday in March, 1869. W. H. JONES,

nov24 1m s Special Commissioner.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Last Night of LOTTA—Two Plays.

Saturday Evening, January 16.—Will be produced the FEMALE DETECTIVE; or, Ivy Abbey—Florence Langton (assuming five different characters, with songs and dances), Lotta. To conclude with JENNY LIND—Jenny Lind (with songs and dances), Lotta.

Monday Evening—Maggie Mitchell, in FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at quarter to 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 8 precisely. Box-book open from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday Evening, January 16—Two Performances, at 2 and 7½ o'clock. NAN, the Good-for-Nothing at Matinee; AN ALARMING SACRIFICE at night—in both of which Mrs. JAMES A. OATES will appear. Burlesque WHITE FAWN both day and night.

BROTHERS MIACO and D. HAWLEY in astounding gymnastics.

One Hundred Dollars will be given away at night.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Overture at 7½ o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

Admission to Matinee, 50 cts; Children, 25 cts. Box office open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., when seats can be secured.

Monday Night—A new local drama entitled MEMPHIS BY GASLIGHT. ja16

PARLOR MUSIC HALL

Near Cor. Second and Jefferson Sts.

A SUPERIOR ORCHESTRA has been engaged. The Hall has been fitted up in excellent style. Good order will be maintained.

The Bar is stocked with choice brands of Wines and Liquors. J. W. THOMPSON,
ja9 Manager.

GAYETIES THEATER,

No. 37 Jefferson Street.

J. H. ETLY.....LESSEE AND MANAGER
OSCAR WILLIS.....STAGE MANAGER

THE leading Variety Theater of the South. Open for the season, with the best standing Variety Combination that has ever appeared in the city—the performance consisting of Songs, Dances, Burlesques, Pantomimes, etc. New Stars each week. ADMISSION—Fifty Cents; Private Boxes, Five Dollars. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock. jal

VARIETIES THEATER,

Corner Main and Washington Sts.

CHAS. H. H. BROOM.....Proprietor
J. S. BERRY.....Stage Manager

ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

THE ABOVE PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IS open nightly with a Talented Company of Artists, each one acknowledged to be a Star in his or her speciality. The entertainment consists of Sentimental and Comic Singing, Dancing, Farces, Burlesques, Sensational Dramas, Negro Acts, etc. Private Boxes, $5.

Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock; curtain rises at half-past 7. de16

AUCTION.

Hats, Shoes, Notions, Sundries

AT AUCTION,

BY A. E. FRANKLAND,

197 Main Street,

I WILL SELL THIS MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK, HATS, SHOES, NOTIONS, FURS, WATCHES, SNUFF, SUNDRIES AND PERFUMERY.

A. E. FRANKLAND.
ja15

TAKE NOTICE!

We are instructed to sell, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on

Saturday Morning, 16th Instant,

At 10 o'clock, and for account of parties leaving the city, a large assortment of

Household Furniture,

Consisting of five handsome Bedroom Sets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Dining-room Furniture, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, Parlor Chairs, Sofas, Mantle Mirrors, etc., etc. In fact, everything pertaining to a first class establishment. Sale positive, rain or shine.

W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,
ja15 Auctioneers, 241 Second Street.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

—AND—

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

N. E. Cor. Main & Jefferson Sts.

Auction Sales of Merchandise, Furniture, etc., at Salesroom every morning at 10 o'clock.

THE BEAUTIFUL

RESIDENCE LOTS

Northeast Corner of

Poplar and Manassas Streets

FOR SALE.

WE have the pleasure of announcing that this beautiful residence property will shortly be

Offered to the Public, at Auction.

In lots of 50 feet front.

Also, the equally beautiful grounds at the northeast corner of Manassas and Bradford streets, belonging to the same owners. It can not be disputed that these are some of the most beautiful and desirable residence lots in Memphis; and persons who contemplate purchasing, should bear in mind when they are sold, of which due notice will be given. Meanwhile, we will show plans and receive offers for the property. ja14

LUMBER, ETC.

Lumber, Lumber.

OLDEST lumber merchants in the South established in Memphis 1847. Building Material of all kinds. Dressed and rough Flooring, Doors, Shingles, Ceiling, Blinds, Laths, Weatherboarding, Glazed Sash, Fencing. We don't intend to be undersold. Yard and office foot Washington street, near river.

ja14 dlw&tfm M. K. & J. W. GOODMAN.

QUEENSWARE, ETC.

CHARLES N. ERICH,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS

—AND—

QUEENSWARE,

No. 373 Main St., Memphis.

ja7

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF CANADA,

—AND—

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

THROUCH FREIGHT LINE

First Class Steamships sailing

Every Saturday to Liverpool.

From PORTLAND in Winter and MONTREAL in Summer.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Line are authorized to grant through bills of lading from Memphis to Liverpool and Glasgow. The attention of shippers is called to this route, by which the delays and excessive transfer charges incurred at the large ports are entirely avoided. Bills of Lading contain through rates covering all charges from Memphis to the ship's dock at Liverpool, and low rates and quick time are guaranteed. Fifteen first class Steamships are now on the line making regular trips on Saturday of each week. Freights loaded from the cars on dock directly into the vessel.

THROUGH RECEIPTS given to Boston and New England points via. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

For rates and information apply to

THOMAS TROUT & SONS, Agents,
ja7 No. 208 Front street, Memphis.

AUCTION.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE

—OF—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

At Auction,

NO. 328 FRONT STREET,

COMMENCING

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1869.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the U. S. District Court, Western District of Tennessee, in the case of W. A. McSherry & Co. vs. J. Dessauer, in bankruptcy, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the stock of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, now in the store of said J. Dessauer, No. 328 Front street, Memphis, Tenn., consisting of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Liquors, etc. Sale to commence on

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1869,

At 10 o'clock a.m., to be continued at the same hour daily, (Sundays excepted) until the entire stock is sold. This sale will afford to retail dealers a good opportunity to purchase supplies from a large and well selected stock at their own price. The goods will be delivered at the store, and must be paid for before they are removed.

Sale positive and without reserve.

ja8 J. M. TOMENY, U. S. Marshal.

GEORGE H. MONSARRAT. JOHN C. LANIER

Monsarrat, Lanier & Co.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

—AND—

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS,

No. 276

Advertisements in this column Published at 10 cents per line, each insertion. The cheapest and most conspicuous advertising known to the newspaper world.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A WET NURSE—white or colored. Apply at this office. ja16

LAND WANTED.—Any one desirous of selling low, for cash, from 3 to 6 acres of Land, with or without improvements, just outside the city, can find a buyer by calling at 52 Echols street. de27 1w*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A House containing five rooms with usual outhouses, and having a garden of twelve acres attached, situated on Walker avenue, near Mrs. Cherry's place. Apply to JOS PEANSOLL, ja15 Corner second and Union.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—That is now clearing $100 per month. For particulars inquire at 44 Washington street, room No. 1. ja14

FOR RENT.—A splendid STOREHOUSE, and FIXTURES FOR SALE. The best stand in the city, opposite Peabody hotel, No. 288 Main street. Enquire on the premises. ja13

FRONT STREET STORE FOR RENT—Corner of Walker Alley, between Court and Jefferson Streets. Apply to J. J. ANDREWS, ja11 Commercial Hotel.

FOR RENT.—The LEFTWICH GARDEN, situated (4) four miles from Court Square, on Old Raleigh road, containing seventeen (17) acres in high state of cultivation, with a large orchard of select fruits, two comfortable cottage residences on the place, with all necessary out-houses, wells, cisterns, etc., and a large amount of hotbed sash. The most complete market garden near the city. Apply to J. H. CASH, City Inspector. ja8

FOR RENT.—A BRICK COTTAGE, with five rooms, and half acre of ground attached, situated on Tate and Orleans streets, south of Vance. For terms apply to JOSIAH M. TATE, Attorney-at-Law, 215½ Second Street. ja7

FOR RENT.—THE ARMSTRONG PLACE, on Central Avenue, three miles from Court Square, comprising twenty-seven acres of ground, with a fine lawn suitable for a pasture, good House with four rooms large enough in yard; also, kitchen and necessary out buildings. The place has three cisterns, good orchard, large hotbed with necessary sash, asparagus bed, fine stables and carriage house, with enclosed sheds for forty head of cattle. To a gardener or dairy man, this is one of the most desirable places near Memphis. Apply to JOHN T. WILLIAMS, de29 1w 312 Front street.

ROOMS FOR RENT.—Offices and Rooms in the Postoffice and Library Buildings, N. E. corner Jefferson and Third streets. Inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM, second floor, Postoffice Building. de22 1m

FOR RENT.—A Residence on Vance street, No. 488, opposite the St. Agnes Academy and the terminus of the street cars. Contains eight rooms besides kitchen and servant's room; two good cisterns, stable, fruit trees, etc. For terms apply to COALMAN BOYD, de2 tf 288 Main street.

FOR RENT.—A Front Room in the house, No. 14 Jefferson street, suitable for cotton broker, lawyer or doctor. It adjoins the editorial room of the Appeal. Inquire of JOHN AINSLIE, at the Appeal office. oc27

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few Day Boarders wanted at 179 Second street. ja10 HENRY LAIRD.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A good and eligibly situated RESTAURANT, having a good run of custom. Inquire of FRED. THIEBAUD, ja13* No. 33 South Court street.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

A CHOICE lot of dressed turkeys, choice groceries of all descriptions, at C. C. Jackson's, 59 Adams street. †

ATTEND the great reduction sale at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

Overcoats less than cost, at J. H. Loewenstine & Bros.', No 231 Main street, Clay Building. †

THE PEABODY HOTEL is now open for the reception of transient guests and boarders. Price per day, $4 00. Day Board, $40 per month. We will be glad to welcome our old friends and guests. tf D. COCKRELL & SONS.

GENTLEMEN'S woolen undershirts and drawers at B. Lowenstein & Bros. at less than cost. †

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received one thousand overcoats from $6 to $10 each, at Walker Bros. & Co., 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

LADIES, Misses and Childrens' wool hose at cost price at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

JOE LOCKE'S NEWS STAND, 236½ Main street, is well supplied with reading materials, embracing every variety of daily, weekly and monthly papers, as well as magazines and periodicals. All the latest news can be obtained at his mammoth stand.

OLD RELIABLE.—The best of Pittsburg coal, lump, nut and slack, sold by Bigley, Mellersh & Co., South Court and Main streets, Bethel Block. Rates always as low as the lowest. tf

WHITE and gray blankets at greatly reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

IN THE CITY AGAIN.—Dr. J. A. Clopton, of Huntsville, Ala., may be consulted at the Worsham House, room No. 4, for a few days. He refers to one of the most popular physicians of Memphis, also his old patients of the city. Dr. C. treats with perfect success, *piles, fistula, strictures, tumors, etc.* Special attention given to diseases of females. This will be the only visit to the city this year. †

Cloaks and shawls at less than cost at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—The contractors have finished all of the work of paving with the Nicholson pavement let to them in this city. The Chancery Court has decided the question of the property owners' liability in favor of the contractors. The contractors are required by the city to enforce the collection of this tax by suits against the property for its condemnation and sale; hence we shall expect all parties indebted to us for the pavement to come to our office and settle. If there are those who cannot pay the money, let them come up and say frankly what they can and will do, and we shall do what we can in accepting such terms as they may be able to offer us. T. E. BROWN & Co.

January 7, 1869.

Ledger and *Post* copy.

ATTEND the great reduction sale at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

Ladies' Dress Goods---Beautiful double width Alpacas, 25 cents; good solid color Poplins, 25 cents; best all wool Merinos, 75 cents; best all wool Delains, 37½ cents; best printed Delains, 20 cents, at J. H. Loewenstine & Bros.', No. 231 Main street, Clay Building.

LAST DAY.—Dr. Lindoman, the celebrated surgeon chiropodist, will leave the city this evening. Those having corns or bunions would do well to give him a call to-day, at his rooms, at the Overton Hotel.

STOLEN.—The well-known photograph gallery of Mr. Day, 338 Main street, corner of Union, was entered on Wednesday night by some unknown thief, who carried off a case of porcelains containing fine pictures of young ladies of this city, and a frame containing twenty photographs of gentlemen. Mr. Day will pay a liberal reward for the return of these pictures.

JOE LOCKE'S, 236½ Main street, has Godey, Peterson's and Arthur for February, and Leslie, Pleasant Hours, Pictorials, weeklies and all of the latest publications here.

Dailies from everywhere.

LADIES' underwear at greatly reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

A Young White Girl Falls in Love and Elopes with a Negro.

They Are Overtaken and the Girl Returned to her Parents.

One of the strangest cases of infatuation that we have heard of in a long time came to our knowledge yesterday. A young white girl, about fourteen years old, and represented to be quite good looking, fell in love and eloped with a buck negro! The girl's name is Susan Jones, and that of the negro is Wash Henly, both residents of Bartlett. By what course of education or reasoning the girl could become so lost to all sense of decency and self-respect as to commit such an almost unheard of crime against the society in which she lives, we are at a loss to imagine. The statements in the case, so far as we have heard them, simply develop the fact that she eloped with him on Thursday night, taking with her some $500 in coin and currency, belonging to her father. Their absence was quickly discovered, pursuit instituted and the guilty pair overtaken at Germantown, before they had spent the money or been able to consummate matrimony. The girl was carried back home by her father, but we have not heard what was done with the darkey. Report intimates that he was made to "dance on nothing," suspended to the limb of a tree. So mote it be! As to the girl, the sooner and more vigorously the condign *supra dorsum nudum* (as our "chief" says) is applied, the better it will be for her future career and happiness.

ALL kinds of dress goods marked down at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

BLOODY FRACAS.

Rencounter in the Chancery Court.

One Man Badly Wounded and Two Slightly.

The staid and quiet Chancery Court was yesterday the scene of a violent and bloody altercation between brothers-in-law, litigants in a suit now pending in that Court. Such a scene has not before transpired within its sacred precincts since Levin H. Coe assaulted Judge King, many years ago, when court was held in Exchange Building. From what we can gather, pending proceedings, in which both parties were interested, some words passed between Capt. Patterson and Dr. Dickens, residents of Big Creek. The better to adjust their difference, both, by common consent, adjourned to the hall of the Court, which they scarcely reached before firing commenced. Seeing them retire in anger, the Chancellor called to the Sheriff to arrest them; but the words were scarcely out of his mouth when shots were heard, and the utmost confusion ensued. Five shots, it is said, were fired. One of them took effect in Patterson's left shoulder, one in Dickens' right hand, and a third in the groin of Mr. R. H. Thompson, who at the time the rencounter was about to commence, advanced toward the door after the belligerents.

The utmost consternation ensued in the Court. The jury stood their ground, and the lawyers, but with many wistful looks for a means of escape from impending danger. The Court maintained his dignity pretty well; the only evidences of unusual excitement being his brief but strenuous efforts to make the Sheriff understand who to arrest. At last this gentleman determined to solve what was to him a puzzle, and so he arrested all in sight, until he could select his men. By the aid of the bystanders who had witnessed the fracas, he was shortly able to take into custody R. H. Thompson, E. C. Patterson and Dr. Dickens. The former was sent to his hotel, and the two latter, by the following order of the Court, to jail:

ORDER OF COURT.

"Samuel Dickens and E. C. Patterson having been guilty of wilful misbehavior in the presence of the court, and so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice by drawing at and firing a pistol or pistols at each other, the one, E. C. Patterson, being in the courtroom, and the other, Samuel Dickens, just outside and in the building, they are each hereby fined fifty dollars, and the Sheriff of Shelby county will imprison each of said parties in the jail of said county for the period of ten days, and for so many days thereafter as said fines of fifty dollars shall not be paid, and said Sheriff will immediately execute this order. Said parties may of course be brought before the proper authorities to answer any criminal charge, but no order of any such authority will have the effect to set the parties at liberty until the ten days of imprisonment fixed by this order shall expire, and until the fines imposed by this order shall be paid.

"January 15, 1869.

"WM. M. SMITH, Chancellor.

"A copy: A. ALSTON, C. & M.

"January 15, 1869."

We will not burden our readers with the various assignable reasons for the altercation. The simplest, and the most reliable, is that Dr. Dickens' residence in the State was questioned, and statements made in an affidavit (refused us for publication on account of its allegations of other parties) affecting him nearly.

It is thought that Thompson cannot recover. Mr. Patterson is being attended to in jail, and will be all right in a few days. Dr. Dickens' wound is not more than a scratch.

Gents' Clothing.--- Genuine Harrison Cassimere suits $13; best Silk Mixed suits, $16; good black Beaver suits $18, at J. H. Loewenstine & Bros.', No. 231 Main street, Clay Building. †

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS.—Lotta took a benefit last night and played the parts of "Florence Langton," in the *Female Detective*, and "Fanny Gilbett" in *The Object of Interest*, to a suffocatingly crowded house—indeed it was a perfect ovation. To-night is her last night, and two of her favorite roles are advertised. All those who have not seen the little witch should not fail to go either to the *matinee* to-day or the performance to night.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.—The attendance at this place of amusement last night was a decided improvement upon that of Thursday. The fact that $100 is actually given away each evening is becoming appreciated, while to witness the excellent performances of the talented troupe engaged is worth more than the entrance fee. Mrs. James A. Oates captivated the audience by her splendid acting and *naive* manner, while all the parts were well filled. We predict for the management a large attendance at the *matinee* to-day and a crowded house to-night.

THE GAIETIES and VARIETIES were crowded as usual, and the performances elicited unbounded enthusiasm from the audience. The "show" at both places is well worth the price of admission.

BURIAL SERVICE.—A most interesting and beautiful burial service was performed yesterday at St. Agnes Academy, by Father O'Brien, over the body of Sister Veronica, who departed this life on Thursday. A description of the ceremonies, kindly furnished by a friend is crowded out of this issue.

FUNNY.—Don't fail to read His Honor's (God save the mark!) message in the Council proceedings.

THE weather continued gloomy and threatening rain all day yesterday. At writing it is still cloudy and growing colder perceptibly.

MILITIA AT BRADLY PLANTATION. We learn that a body of militia visited the Bradly Plantation, cultivated by R. P. Walt, Esq., on Wednesday, and completely stripped it of stock, mules, etc. The negroes fled to this city, for fear of being impressed into their ranks.

CITY COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Another Smart Message from Mayor Leftwich.

Appointment of Standing Committees.

The Last Message Discussed.

Alderman Moffat Makes Grave Charges against the Mayor, Comptroller & Treasurer.

A Breezy Time in the Board.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday evening in the Exchange Building, as per resolution of adjournment. Alderman Swayne took the Chair, and a quorum being announced the Board proceeded to business.

The following message was then read from his Honor, Mayor Leftwich:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 15, 1869.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

You are assuming the reins of the city government at a most critical period in its history, and to insure success it is essential that you clearly comprehend and accept the situation.

Through the exercise of a practical economy and a sleepless guardianship over the Treasury, our credit gradually improved throughout the past corporate year till very recently. For reasons that coming events will expose, a combined and ceaseless opposition was made against the line of policy that had been agreed upon as necessary to protect our honor and credit.

This was loudly heralded as a great victory, and one *modest* individual claimed that a hecatomb should be raised in his honor therefore. It may have seemed a "victory" to those who owe no debts and live in ease and luxury with no want unsupplied; but to the poor and dependent, the unpaid street laborer, hospital nurse, fireman and other city employees, as well as merchants, druggists, coal dealers, etc., not to mention *bankers* to whom the city is indebted, the "victory" was not apparent, and the hecatomb, if a costly one, they were willing for the present, at least, to dispense with.

The smoke of "victory" having passed away, and the din of self-laudation being hushed, the stubborn fact is revealed that our debts are still unpaid, and after all it remains for *you* to provide for their payment. A leading financier, daluing to large financial ability, suggests certainly a *novel* plan, "to-wit:" the sale of *thirty year* bonds at 65c, and the purchase, through a "shrewd" agent, of our "due" indebtedness at 50c. I would question both the morality and the feasibility of the plan. But that its sensitive author might think it a "sneer at the press" and consequently a "fatal blunder." I leave it to his brethren of the press who have a better right to discuss the merits of *his* plan, and if found applicable in *this* instance, it solves the problem of specie payment and insures also the prompt payment of the national debt.

To avoid repetition I respectfully refer to my last message as embracing my carefully matured convictions, which time and reflection have but confirmed. I have sought in vain for other relief than those suggested, or the alternative of pledging our railroad stocks to secure a loan. Objections are made to both these propositions, but the objectors do nothing but object, and we need positive aid rather than negative advice. One thing is certain, you must adopt one or the other of these plans, or propose one of your own, else the aldermen, and not the Mayor, must be held responsible to the poor and needy who daily throng these halls pleading for a mere pittance of their hard earned dues.

I speak not of those creditors who *will* not, but those who *can* not wait, and individual instances of injustice and suffering are now in my mind, the bare recital of which would bring the blush of shame to your cheek, as it has to mine.

One warning suggestion: indications justify the fear that large appropriations—some for visionary schemes and speculative "lots," and others for legitimate and meritorious purposes—will be asked for at an early day. Till our present obligations are met, and our oppressive taxation reduced, I hope you will oppose all such demands, but it will require the highest order of moral courage to successfully resist the blandishments and threats that will be used in their behalf.

Our safety lies in making *no appropriations* whatever, without knowing where the money to meet it is to come from, and then to sell all that we have, and give to our creditors.

This course rigidly adhered to for one year, with a close collection of taxes, will put Memphis out of debt, except her bonded indebtedness, and whoever aids in producing this happy result will be honored and respected by all good men, the clamor of rival and jealous "rings" to the contrary notwithstanding.

I have ignored all questions except the financial one, because I esteem that of first and paramount importance, and for a more detailed statement of our wants, I respectfully refer you to the report and books of the Comptroller.

Yours most respectfully,

J. O. W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

On motion of Alderman Moffat the message was received and laid over until it came up in regular order.

Alderman Moffat, of the Committee on Contested Elections, reported as follows: In favor of allowing Mr. J. E. Williams, of the Tenth Ward, to take his seat, Mr. Prendergast having withdrawn his objections; also in favor of Mr. Ogden, of the Seventh Ward. The committee came to the conclusion that the Board have no jurisdiction any way in contested elections. They are matters for the courts. The case of Mr. Vincent was also decided in his favor.

On motion of Alderman Cicalla it was received and adopted, and the gentlemen called forward, and the oath of office administered by the Mayor.

Chairman Swayne then stated that he was elected for two years, and he was therefore entitled to his seat, but as it was no pleasure to him to hold an office where he thought there was objection to him, he therefore wished to know the sense of the Board on the subject.

Alderman Gallagher moved that the City Attorney give the Board his opinion on the subject.

Motion prevailed and the City Attorney being called upon stated that this was simply a matter of construction of the city charter. In this document there is no provision limiting the tenure of office of the chairman of the board or committees to one year. The general construction of the charter is that the municipal organization is for two years. The mayor, chairman of the board, and other officers are chosen for two years. The ten aldermen whose time expired, and who left the board, are simply retired, and their places filled without disturbing the organization.

The opinion of the Attorney having been given, Chairman Swayne announced that unless there were objections he would continue in the chair and proceed to business. There being no objection he proceeded to the appointment of

STANDING COMMITTEES.

In doing this he announced that he had exercised his best judgment; he had displaced no one, and had merely assigned new members to the positions held by the retiring members whose places they filled. He had also enlarged some committees. The following is the list as they now stand:

COMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENTS.

Aldermen O'Donnell, Vincent, Renner, Marshall, Black, Cartwright, Glancy, Cicalla, Moffat and Ellis—one from each ward.

ACCOUNTS.

Aldermen Dyer, Holst, Ogden, Black, Gallagher, Moffat.

FINANCE.

Aldermen Wascott, Carter, Black, Renner, Cicalla, Holst, Ellis.

CLAIMS.

Aldermen Moffat, Dyer, Holst, O'Donnell.

ORDINANCES.

Aldermen Durff, Moffat, Holst, Cicalla, Renner, Foley and Williams.

WHARF AND LANDING.

Aldermen Cartwright, Durff, Moffat, Gallagher, Holst and Vincent.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Aldermen Holst, Joyce, Black, Ellis and Walcott.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Aldermen O'Donnell, Williams, Cartwright, Vincent, Moffat, Joyce and Renner.

MARKETS.

Aldermen Ogden, Marshall, Cartwright, Joyce, Williams and Black.

OFFICER'S BONDS.

Aldermen Gallagher, Holst, Walcott Ellis and Joyce.

GAS COMMITTEE.

Aldermen Cicalla, Joyce, Moffat, Glancy and Holst.

PUBLIC PARK.

Aldermen Durff, Gallagher, Foley, Walcott and Marshall.

PAVING COMMITTEE.

Aldermen Black, Ellis and Moffat.

HOSPITAL.

Aldermen Moffat, Vincent, Cartwright, Black and Ellis.

REAL ESTATE.

Aldermen O'Donnell, Cartwright and Moffat.

The committees having been appointed, the Board proceeded to regular unfinished business.

By Alderman Holst: A resolution was referred to Fire Committee with power to act.

By Alderman O'Donnell: Petition, referred to the Improvement Committee.

By the same: WHEREAS, In order to secure a uniform assessment in three districts comprising the city of Memphis, it is necessary for the three Assessors to canvass each district together; and

Whereas, Time allowed by law will not permit the said Assessors, the three acting together, to canvass the said districts properly; therefore

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to extend the time for assessment until the first of July next. Carried.

By Alderman Durff: A resolution requesting the City Attorney to furnish a report, without delay, of the number and amount of judgments against the city, whether executions had been issued or not, and all other information in regard to them. Carried.

By Alderman Black: That the Street Commissioner be instructed to advertise for bids for cleaning the Nicholson pavement at once, by streets, each street to be designated in the bid. Referred to Finance Committee.

By Alderman Moffat: *Resolved*, That a committee of four be appointed to examine into the practices of the Mayor, Comptroller and Treasurer in the issuance of city warrants. Carried, and Aldermen Moffat, Holst and Durff appointed on the committee.

By Alderman Joyce: *Resolved*, That the Board of Mayor and Aldermen meet during the present municipal year twice each month, to-wit: On the first and third Tuesdays each month, instead of the first Tuesday alone.

On taking put to the vote, a tie was the result, and the chair voted against the motion, defeating it.

Alderman Moffat was then called to the chair, and Alderman Swayne offered the following:

Resolved, That the City Engineer make a careful examination of the Nicholson pavement, and report to this Board at an early day, by streets, its condition, where decayed, the causes of decay and what is necessary to prevent it. Carried.

By the same:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be instructed to erect lamp-posts and furnish coal oil lamps at the corner of Mill street and Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth streets, Chelsea, and Second, Third and Sixth, and Carr and Fifth streets.

Alderman Moffat called Alderman Walcott to the chair and opposed the motion violently, moving to lay it on the table.

Alderman Cicalla defended it (we suppose.)

Alderman Moffat moved to employ an interpreter to translate Cicalla's speeches. Referring to the lamp question he said it was another move to give a nice little job to pets—Philadelphia pets, probably—like the other lamp post contract, where hundreds of dollars were taken from home mechanics to send off for lamp posts no better, and not so good, perhaps, as could be made here for the same money.

Moved by Alderman Cartwright to refer to a special committee of three.

Carried, and Cartwright, Moffat and Dyer appointed committee.

By Alderman Swayne: *Resolved*, That the City Engineer be instructed to make a survey and furnish a map of that property from Auction street, opposite Third or Fourth, south, to the Raleigh road, with the view of opening a street sixty-six feet wide through it.

Amendment by Alderman Moffat: "And that he receive no extra compensation therefor."

Amendment accepted and the resolution passed.

By Alderman Walcott: *Resolved*, In all cases where penalties have accrued for non-payment of taxes, and the city is in debt to the party so in arrears, penalties shall only be exacted on the balance due the city, if such there be. Carried.

A resolution from Alderman Black that "the Street Commissioner be allowed to purchase such tools from the Nicholson pavement contractors as are necessary to keep the pavement in repair," drew forth the furious opposition of Alderman Moffat, who was in for economy. He asserted that the city had all the tools that were necessary, and they were rotting down at Poplar street market. He alluded to the various garbs under which individuals in the Board were trying to get money out of the treasury, and said he should oppose them all.

On motion the proposition was referred to the Finance Committee.

By Alderman Holst: An ordinance repealing the ordinance compelling the removal of stepping stones. Passed first reading and referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Alderman Moffat moved to take up the Mayor's message, and that it be read by paragraphs. Carried.

The message was accordingly again read by the Secretary, Mayor Leftwich evidently proud of his performance and grinning like a "chessy cat" at the funny portions about the poor devils of newspaper reporters, sitting complacently by. He evidently expected the reporters to drop their pencils, vacate their places and vamoose at the mere reading of it, and when they didn't he looked bilious. After it was read through Alderman Moffat arose and said that there was an immense deal of the Pharisee in that message—in fact the Pharisee stuck out all over it. The cant and balderdash about helping the poor man was all Pharisaic.

The Chair called him to order and said a motion must be made before a debate on the message was allowable.

Alderman Moffat then moved that the message be received, but as that had already been done, he moved that it be printed, which having been seconded, he proceeded with his remarks.

This cant and hypocrisy, he said, was illustrated every day. These gentlemen—gentlemen such as the Mayor—would prate about the poor, their wants and necessities, but it is always with an eye to their favorites. He brought up again the subject of the three hundred dollars paid Comptroller Baugh the other day. They have not got money to relieve a starving laborer, but can find three hundred dollars to pay Baugh for doing work that he was already paid to do. *Warrants are issued here daily by the City Comptroller to men on work or contracts before the work is done. The Comptroller is in the habit of issuing warrants to parties without the signature of the Mayor. The Treasurer is in the habit of paying these warrants without the Mayor's signature. Things are done in the most slipshod manner.* The Board started on the economical tack last year, but they soon got out of it. *The city credit was destroyed not by its enemies but by the friends of the Board.* A poor man, a laboring man, might labor and wait; but let one of these pets come and tell the officials that they are the white-headed bully boys and the warrants would come, and the cash too. *He had seen this thing too much—and he had very lately seen city warrants hawked about for sale with no name signed to them.*

Alderman Gallagher thought if any gentleman in the Board knew any misconduct on the part of the Mayor or other official he should speak it out. *He* (Gallagher) would do so.

The chair announced that Mayor Leftwich, who had been squirming like a worm on a hook during Moffat's talk, wished to address the Board.

His Honor began by saying his conduct was open to scrutiny, and he wants to be scrutinized. His mother *taught him that a rogue ought to be watched*—honest men want to be. The gentleman who is so captious about the $30, is angry because he (Leftwich) couldn't be bullied. The day that the appropriation was made, the gentleman came into his private office and told him that unless he vetoed that measure, he (Moffat) would get after him. He fought to have known that he (Leftwich) was not to be deterred by threats. The Board would excuse him for saying it, but, in his opinion, the man who is so suspicious, and can thus impugn the motives of others, and accuse them of favoritism, etc., must have a foul breast. He thanked the Board for the resolution appointing a committee of investigation.

Alderman Moffat retorted the talk about being suspicious, and foulness of heart. He hurled it back in Leftwich's teeth. All talk about his character, and insinuations against his honesty rolls off him like water off a duck's back. He is too well known in this community to be affected by it. *As to being "suspicious," he suspected nothing; he knew all he stated, and he had seen the warrants that he spoke of, hawked about without the Mayor's signature.* The Comptroller draws warrants and the Mayor signs them at his will and pleasure. As to men being paid before they had earned their money, he could produce two census takers who were paid before Christmas. Alderman Moffat finally wound up by saying that his (Leftwich's) ugly breast was to black that he imagines everybody as black as he; but if he insinuates a particle of dishonesty on his (Moffat's) part, he will conclude by replying in the shortest phrase possible, and tell him HE LIES.

When these words were uttered there was tremendous excitement, and twice while Moffat spoke, some one in the crowd of citizens assembled applauded him. The chair called them to order and forbade any further personalities.

Alderman Williams deprecated for fifteen minutes the keeping people in the Board listening to vague personalities, and at the close of his remarks the question to print was put and carried, and the Board adjourned.

Silks marked down at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

FINE FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—W. H. Passmore & Co. sell this morning, a fine assortment of household furniture. The stock includes five splendid bedroom sets, with spring mattresses, etc., parlor sets, a magnificent oak and walnut M. T. sideboard, extension tables, chairs, crockery, etc. This sale affords a splendid opportunity for parties desiring to invest. Sale positive and without reserve.

GRIFFIN AND VANDIVER.—The card of the above firm appears in our advertising columns. Those requiring choice, fresh and good groceries, at reasonable prices, will do well to give them a call, at 207 Main street.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Condensed Report of Wednesday's Proceedings.

Senate.

NASHVILLE, January 13.—The Senate met to-day at 10 o'clock, Speaker Senter in the chair and twenty-one members present.

PETITIONS, ETC.

By Mr. Wisener: A petition from colored citizens in Redford and Lincoln counties, asking aid and protection, they having been driven from their homes by men in disguise. The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. McCall: A bill proposing amendments to the constitution in regard to the franchise law, extending the right of suffrage to all males over twenty-one years of age. [We give the text of this bill elsewhere.]

Passed first reading and referred to Committee on Constitution.

By Mr. Rogers: A bill to incorporate the Manchester and Mobile Air Line Railroad.

House.

The House was called to order at ten a.m., Speaker Richards presiding, and fifty-eight members present.

NEW BUSINESS.

By Mr. Bowles: Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five to prepare a bill with regard to delinquent railroads, and to consider all bills to that effect now before the Legislature which may hereafter be offered. Adopted.

By Mr. Prosser: Resolution that the State Treasurer be required to take steps to secure the payment of so much of the school fund as remains due. Adopted.

By Mr. Singletary: Bill to indemnify loyal citizens for fifty per cent. of the losses sustained during the war through Confederate depredations. It provides for a tax of one per cent. on all property in the State.

By Mr. Woodcock: Resolution to the effect that no more bonds shall be issued to railroads that have not paid their January interest until a full settlement shall have been effected with such roads.

After considerable debate the resolution was adopted.

DETECTIVE BARMORE.

Mr. Stone introduced the following resolution, which was adopted under a suspension of the rules:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to send to Columbia a sufficient number of militia to investigate the matter, and ascertain what has become of Mr. Barmore, who was taken from the train at or near the town of Columbia by the Ku-Klux on Monday night last.

THE FEMALE SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION.

The resolution extending suffrage to females was taken up, and after some discussion, Mr. McKinley proposed a resolution in lieu, that no proposition looking to the extension of suffrage shall be entertained which does not include women. Both it and the original resolution were tabled, after which the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.---Gents' full bosom shirts, $1 50; 500 pair Gents' Calf Boots, $3; good Undershirts and Drawers, 75 cents, at J. H. Loewenstine & Bros.', No. 231 Main street, Clay building. †

THE CRYSTAL PALACE bar and billiard rooms having been refitted, are now under the management of Mr. Parride Perotti, the most elegant and fashionable resort in the city. †

GENTLEMEN'S woolen undershirts and drawers at less than cost at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

PERSONAL.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Geo. W. Wicks, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., who is at present in the city on business, stopping at the Overton.

Mr. Kidder, the special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has been traveling in Arkansas and taking a personal view of matters and things in that unhappy State, called on us yesterday. His accounts fully confirm the reports which we have given our readers from time to time of the progress of affairs in those regions.

Col. S. B. Beaumont arrived home yesterday evening from Little Rock. He has our thanks for late papers.

THE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—This Court was engaged yesterday in the trial of the case of Crawly vs. Black, Estes & Co. The evidence and arguments of counsel were not concluded until late in the day. Court then adjourned until this morning, when the jury will be charged and the case given to them to consider, after which the following cases will be taken up and heard: 1473 Mosby, receiver, vs Williamson. 1658 Smith vs Robertson.

As soon as the above business is transacted the motion docket will be called, and the motions entered therein heard and determined.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Yesterday was motion day in this Court. After the disposal of the various motions, etc., the case of Patterson vs. Dickens was called up for hearing. This case was not concluded and will be taken up to-day. No other cases will be called for trial. During the trial of the above cause, E. C. Patterson, one of the parties litigant, became involved in an altercation with Samuel Dickens, regarding the matters and things then before the Court, which resulted in the shooting of Patterson through the left arm and the wounding of R. H. Thompson, a witness in the case, in the left leg. The Chancellor ordered the parties to be committed to jail for ten days and pay a fine of fifty dollars each, for contempt of Court. The Clerk and Master will take an account to day in the case of Maydwell vs. Wickersham.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* The following cases were continued in the above court until the next term:

25 State vs Angelo Marre, murder.
26 State vs Joe King, larceny.
28 State vs Eli Guthrie, arson.
29 State vs same, larceny.
30 State vs Stephen Grayson, assault with intent to kill.
~~36 State vs R. F. Moyer, horse stealing.~~
37 State vs Wm. Thompson, larceny.

A *nolle pros.* was entered by the Attorney General in the case of the State vs Lewis Cross and Jas. Foley.

The remainder of the day was occupied in trying the case of the State vs John Rogers and Ed. Turner, indicted for breaking into the house of Gen. W. Y. C. Humes, which will be concluded to-morrow.

All parties indicted in the above court and on bonds for their appearance at this term, must come up and renew the same on or before Tuesday, January 19, 1869, or forfeitures will be taken and *capias* issued for their re-arrest.

To-day there will be a general jail delivery of all parties not indicted.

All wool Flannels, 25 cents; excellent Cotton Flannels, 15 cents; good Jeans, 20 cents; Balmoral Skirts, $1 00, at J. H. Loewenstine & Bros.', No. 231 Main street, Clay Building.

THANKS to the Southern Express Company for repeated favors in advance of the mails.

THE BARMORE ABDUCTION.

The Affair Still a Mystery—Speculations and Rumors.

The Nashville papers continue to come to us full of the great Barmore mystery, of which we gave a full account yesterday. While we are individually of the opinion that the whole affair is a *canard* and effort gotten up to disguise and conceal the detective's movement, or more probably to gain notoriety for him, we give below the *Banner's* latest on the subject. We see that the matter has been taken up in the Legislature, and a resolution of investigation adopted on suspension of the rules:

"The unfathomable mystery that has enshrouded the spiriting away of Detective S. Barmore, by a band of unknown men in masks, from the railroad train at Columbia, on Tuesday morning, notwithstanding the lapse of more than forty-eight hours since its occurrence, still remains impenetrable. Wild rumors auguring an evil horrible and tragic to the missing man, were to be heard on every hand yesterday, but vague and uncertain as were the origins, most people were apparently disposed to put as bad a face as possible upon the affair, and the garrulous news-mongers circulated their stories at a lively rate among the gullible.

"Yet, with the aid of the telegraph, the assiduous efforts of our reporters to lay a conclusive statement before our readers, were not of much avail.

"Prominent among the rumors afloat was one that Barmore's cap had been found on the banks of Duck river, some twelve miles distant from Columbia, and the *probability* was that he had first been stole, and his body then cast headlong beneath the dark current of the swollen stream, and in the hurry and excitement of the moment his captors had doubtless dropped or overlooked this article of clothing.

"Another version had it that the lifeless form of the detective, stark and stiff, had been discovered by a number of citizens yesterday morning, hanging to a tree, some four miles southwest of Columbia.

"Gentlemen who arrived by the 5:30 train yesterday afternoon, stated that, up to the time of their departure, nothing in the least definite had been received at Columbia respecting the whereabouts of the missing man. They furthermore said that the garrison of United States soldiers, composed of one company of infantry, stationed at that point, had been detailed in squads, and were scouring the country in all directions in search of the victim.

"These matters stand, so completely enveloped in mystery, that we can but bide time for a *denouement*."

THE BONDS.

Letter from Tomeny Concerning Them.

MEMPHIS, January 15, 1869.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

A correspondent in this morning's *Avalanche* in commenting upon my action in levying upon and advertising for sale the stock owned by the city of Memphis in the Little Rock and in the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads, asks: "Why did not Mr. Tomeny try to make the $11,000 out of some of the real estate owned by the city?" And he further intimates that the levy was excessive and unlawful.

Although I have uniformly declined to discuss my official acts with any one through the columns of the public press, I feel constrained in this instance, the public interest being involved, to answer these inquiries. The levy upon these stocks was made last November, during my absence from home, by one of my Deputies, after making diligent efforts to collect the money. The law requires that the personality of a defendant in execution shall be exhausted before a levy can be made upon real estate.

This is the simple reason why the levy was made upon the stocks and not upon the engine house.

I was not and am not now aware that these stocks have an ascertainable market value, and it was my duty to levy upon enough to pay the debt.

"Butif "Inquirer" will read the advertisement, he will find that I propose to sell the whole of these stocks, "or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the execution, interest and costs."

The supposition that a "railroad ring" is in any way concerned or interested in the proceeding, is the veriest bosh.

Respectfully, J. M. TOMENY.

An Extended Popularity.—"Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have been before the public many years. Each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world. The Troches are pronounced universally superior to all other articles used for similar purposes. For relieving coughs, colds and throat diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable.

STOLEN.—From my premises, near Forest Hill, Shelby county, Tenn., on the night of the 4th inst., a large Yellow Mare Mule, five years old, full sixteen hands high, black stripe across her laminary, consigned to J. Leroy, Memphis, Tenn. If not called for within thirty (30) days, will be sold to pay charges.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent.

de27 1m Star Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.

ANNUAL SALE OF WINTER GOODS

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS!

THIS WEEK

MENKEN BROTHERS

OFFER, AT LESS THAN COST, A LARGE LINE OF

FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS,
AND FURS.

THESE GOODS WILL BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST.

MENKEN BROTHERS

HARTFORD INSURANCE AGENCY

No. 15 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

FIRE AND INLAND POLICIES PROMPTLY ISSUED & UPON EQUITABLE TERMS

DWELLING HOUSES INSURED AT VERY CHEAP RATES

Capital Represented, : : : : : $8,000,000 00

☞ Life and Accident Insurance, at Low Cash or Participating Rates, can be obtained, and Policies Granted from this Office.

de27 3m B

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, January 15, 1869.

FINANCE.

There was considerable wrangling in the Board of Mayor and Aldermen at their meeting to-day. It certainly seems strange to us that any Alderman would dare to entertain an opinion contrary to His Honor upon financial questions. The sale of the Little Rock bonds, at 12c on the dollar, so lately reported, stamps the Mayor as eminently full of financial ability. We hope that the gentlemen who dared to differ are not those who were classed in a late message "as those who have not manifested capacity to successfully conduct their own business."

Mr. C. W. Schulte, who has been connected with the German National Bank of this city, as "teller," for some years, to-day assumes the same duties at the First National Bank. Mr. S. carries with him the good will and esteem of the officers of the bank with which he has severed his connection, and will, we have no doubt, become equally as popular in his new position.

There was a better demand for City Bonds to-day, and two or three of our brokers were on the market. One of our banking houses proposed to sell in New York at 50c, but, in answer to their dispatch, it was replied that 49½ was the best that could be done. Orders are here for large amounts, but dealers cannot buy at prices that would afford a margin. The fact is that holders of City Bonds can find no better investment, and are entirely satisfied to retain them.

The demand for currency from the interior is large. One of our banks sends out daily, to points in Arkansas, from $10,000 to 15,000 for the purchase of cotton. This drain to the interior, which, in the aggregate to all points, will not fall short of $80,000 to $100,000 daily, very naturally keeps our market run close of currency, but, so far as we can learn, there is enough on hand to accommodate all regular customers. Outsiders who wish accommodations are occasionally refused, but the cases are rare, and on the whole our money market is in better condition than any other in the West. We quote as follows, with New Orleans bills scarce and in active demand:

	Buying.	Selling
New England	¼ dis.	par@¼ pm.
New York	¾ dis.	" "
St. Louis	¼ "	" "
Louisville	¼ "	" "
Cincinnati	¼ "	" "
New Orleans	¾ dis	par ¼ prem

Gold opened in New York at 136½, declined ⅛ and closed as it opened. Exchange was steady.

We have no change to report in the buying rate of coin. Dealers take all offered at 134@135c for shipment.

City Scrip is quiet, with no demand from dealers. They are well provided for, and seem only anxious to sell. Tax payers are unable to buy at less than 78 @80c.

County Warrants are offered occasionally, and are taken at 70c by dealers. Selling at 74@75c, as to amount.

Police Scrip is scarce. Dealers buy at 94@95. Selling at 96@97c.

The New York press comment variously on Butler's financial scheme. The *Tribune* says: "Whether we or Gen. Butler is right as to the mode and medium of payment for these bonds, we will not here argue. We can both be honest in the premises, which, to say the least, leaves the question open." The *Herald* says of the scheme: "However much his views may be questioned or opposed by the old school financiers and political economists, no doubt he has struck the chord of popular sentiment, and that he will be recognized as the leader in this new movement for an American system of currency and finance." The *World* says: "His plan is not without ingenuity and a certain sort of architectural symetry, but upon a ridiculously unstable foundation, and supported by sophistries—we cannot call them arguments—which could be generated only in the brain of demagogues."

COTTON.

The Liverpool market, at the opening to-day, was active—Uplands, 11½d; Orleans, 11½d. At 2 p.m. it was firmer but not quotably higher. At 5 p.m. it was firmer, with sales of 20,000 bales; Uplands, 11¾@11¾d; Orleans, 11¾d.

The New York cotton market opened quiet but steady. At noon the demand was fair and prices higher—Low Middlings, 29½c; Uplands, 29½c; Orleans, 30½c; Good Middlings, 30½c. At 1:30 p.m. the demand was fair but at lower rates—Low Middlings, 29c; Uplands, 29½c; Orleans, 30c; Good Middlings, 30½c. At 2:05 it was irregular and unchanged; sellers firm; sales 5000 bales. At 3 p.m. the demand was active at full prices—Uplands, 29½c; Orleans, 30½c.

The New Orleans market, at 2:15 p.m., was less active but prices maintained—Middlings, 28¼@28½c.

In our market cotton was sluggish. Only two or three regular buyers appeared to have orders which they could execute, and the guerrillas and local speculators seemed to be full. There was some disposition on the part of holders, early in the day, to make light concessions, but the closing dispatch caused them to stiffen up, and the market closed firm. The sales for the day would foot up nearly 1000 bales. We quote as follows:

Ordinary	27 @27½
Good Ordinary	28 @ "
Low Middling	28½@ "
Middling	29 @ "
Strict Middling	29½@ "
Good Middling	30 @31

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, January 15, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	47
Received to-day	1,434
Received previously	143,956 145,440
	145,487
Exported to-day	157
Exported previously	125,210 125,367
Stock on hand at 12 m	19,120

The report of the Bureau of Agriculture for December will show the following statistics of the cotton crop. The cotton crop, which in the early part of the season, promised a large falling off from that of 1867, was so much favored by the fall weather, in the Gulf States especially, as to warrant the belief that the market receipts will fall little below the figures for the crop of the preceding year, which will be equal to half the amount of the great crop of 1859, and bring an equal or greater sum of money to the planters. The following are the Department estimates, and the crop is more likely to run over than under these figures:

	Bales
North Carolina	140,000
South Carolina	180,000
Georgia	290 000
Florida	35,000
Alabama	370,000
Mississippi	400,000
Louisiana	350,000
Texas	260,000
Arkansas	300,000
Tennessee	75,000
Other States	
Total	2,880,000

The Department estimate for 1867 was 3,840,000 bales, while the actual receipts proved to be 2,450 000 bales. The estimate for 1866 was 1,835 000 bales and the actual receipts were about 1,900 000. It must be remembered that the Bureau was very wide of the mark, this season, in its estimate of the hog crop, and it is more than probable that it largely overestimates the cotton crop.

The Liverpool cotton statement for the week is as follows: Week's sales 146,000 bales. Of this, 52,000 were taken by speculators and 29,000 for export. Stock on hand 300 000 bales, of which 79 000 are American. Stock afloat 310,000 bales, of which 131,000 are American. This shows an increase in the sales over last week of 74,000 bales, an increase in the sales to speculators of 39,000 bales, showing that this demand is not alone confined to Memphis. The stock on hand has fallen off 66 000 bales during the week, the American falling off in that time 15 000 bales. The total stock afloat is 27,000 bales greater than last week, the American showing an increase of 14,000 bales. It will be seen that European speculators are buying largely, and that the stock is falling off rapidly.

TRADE.

Business was only moderately active to-day. Prices remain very much as they were yesterday, except that Mess Pork is weak and lower. Coffee is also stiffening up as gold advances. Pink Eye Potatoes are in demand as the planting season becomes nearer, and a good speculative demand has developed itself within the past few days. Flour is steady and prices unchanged.

While the so called reciprocity treaty between this country and Canada was in existence, we collected only $75 000 annually in duties. On the other hand, Canada, during that period collected annually between one million and a half and two million dollars on the products of American labor. For the two first years since the abrogation of the treaty, We have collected fourteen million dollars, and the trade with Canada has increased rather than diminished.

In Chicago there are over 2500 wholesale and commission houses, manufacturers, and insurance companies, which will doubtless average three travelling men each, thus making 7500 commerce al travelers who represent the business of Chicago over the West, northwest, south and east.

GENERAL MARKETS.

APPLES—Good supply, selling at $5@8, as to quality.

BEANS—Large supply of mixed. We quote Navy, $2@3 50; mixed white, $2 75@3.

BUTTER—Market quiet and took large. Western and Tennessee in rolls sell at 30@35c.

BRAN—Light stock. A lot from store sold at $20 @.

BAGGING—Stock moderate and demand light. Prices are irregular. Light weight Kentucky, 18½ 19c; heavy 19@20c.

BULK MEATS—Stock moderate. There is but a light demand and prices are firm. Clear Sides, 16c. Clear Rib, 15c. Shoulders, 12½c. Hams, 19@18.

BACON—No stock and no demand. Some old Clear Sides are held at 18½@19c. Shoulders, 14c.

BEESWAX—We have no change to report. Fair to prime, 30@32c. Selling at 30c.

CABBAGES—Fair supply. Per hundred $16@$18

CHEESE—Stock fair and prices are firm. Factory, 19@20c; English Dairy, 19@20c; Western Reserve 18½@19c; English Goshen, 20@22c.

COFFEE—The market is firm and stock very good. We quote common to choice Rio, 19@23c in jobbing way. Java, 33@36c. From first hands in lots of 25 to 100 sacks, ordi nary, 17@18c; Fair, 19@20; Good, 21@22c; Prime, 23@24; Choice, 24@ 25c.

CORNMEAL—Stock moderate and demand light. Selling from store at $2 70@4.

EGGS—Dull at 20@25c.

FRUITS—Dried Apples, 7@8c; Peaches 9@11c; currants, 18 @20c; layer raisins per box, $4@4 75; half boxes $2 00@3; quarter boxes $1 75@2; citron 40 @50c; almonds 45@50 c; prune 20@25c. Gold Coin—The market is just such, prices unchanged. We quote Super $7 00@7 50; X $8 @8 50; XX $9@9 50; XXX and fancy brands $10 @11.

GAME—Market dull. Venison, 7@8c all round; saddles 10@12c. Wild Turkeys 10@12. Wild Geese $2@3. Ducks $1 50@2 25. Quails $2@2 25; Squirrels $2 00@2 25.

HAY—None on hand. Held at $21 from store.

HIDES—Green 5@6c; Salt 10@11c; Dry Salt 12c; Dry Flint 21c; Deer Skins, green, 15@16c; dry 30@35c.

HAMS—Very little demand. Sugar Cured Canvassed, (old) 15@16c. New uncanvassed, 13½ @14c.

IRON TIES—There is a fair stock on hand with light demand. Selling at 9@7c, as to style of tie.

LARD—Very little in market. City, in kegs, 12½c; tierces, 12½@12c. Country lard, 1c lower.

LIME—Cape and Alabama, $2@2 25; outside brands, $1 75@2.

MESS PORK—We have but light stock and the demand is only in a small way. Selling at $31 00.

MOLASSES—Market well supplied and prices firm. Common to choice Louisiana, in barrels, 60@ 5c. Half barrels, 5@6c per gallon higher.

MACKEREL—In fair season. No. 1, in kits $2 00@2 50; No. 2, $2 60@2 75; No. 3, $2 10@2 25.

NAILS—Large stock. Rates, 8@9 20.

ONIONS—Choice are scarce at $8 per barrel.

ORANGES—Firm and in fair demand at $10@12 per barrel.

OATS—The market is dull. None on levee. Held at 75c in store.

OILS—Coal Oil, 35@50c; Lard Oil, $1 30@1 50; Lubricating Oils, 60@70c.

POTATOES—Market poorly supplied. Tarkeys, $16@22; Geese, $7 @9; Ducks, $4 50@5; Chickens, $ 00@7 00.

POTATOES—The demand is good for all kinds and prices are firm. Peachblows on levee, $2 00@2 75 in bbls; from store, $2 75@3. Pink Eyes are in good supply and active demand, selling from flatboat at $2 25 and from store at $3 50.

PIGS' FEET—Kegs, $2 25@2 50; half barrels, $1 50@2; barrels, $3@3 50.

RICE—Fair stock. New Carolina, 11@12c. Louisiana, 8@10c.

ROPE—No demand—nominally 7@8c per lb.

SUGARS—Prices firm and the demand is good. We quote Common 10½@11c; Fair 11½@ 12c; Fully Fair 12@12½c; Yellow Clarified 13½@ 15c; White Clarified 15½@16c in lots.

SALT—Very fair stock. Rates in lots on the Levee $2 25; from store $2 50@3. In sacks coarse, $2 50@2 75; fine, $2 75 on landing; $3 from store.

STOCK—The market is dull and supply moderate. Extra fine Beeves, 7½@8c; good, 6½@7c; No. 2, 4½@5c; Texas and inferior, 3½@ 4c. Sheep, choice, 5@6; Inferior, 3@4. Hogs, 8@9c, with light stock. Dressed Hogs are firm at 11½@12c.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $5@6.

TOBACCO—The stock of Manufactured Tobacco is large, and prices steady with good demand.

TALLOW—10@11c. Fair receipts.

WHISKY—The market is steady. Highwines, $1@1 05; Common Whisky, 80@90c; Proof Whisky, $1 20@1 25; Imitation Bourbon, $1 00 @1 25; Bourbon, $2 00@2 50.

TRANSPORTATION

Quickest Route to New York

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Fall Schedule, September 13, 1868

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	6:30 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:40 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:30 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:35 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:30 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:00 a.m.	12:05 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:20 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7 " a.m.	3:50 a.m.
" Boston	12 " night.	4:30 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 2:55 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 247½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street.

Baggage Checked at Depot only, by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. S. JONES, Superintendent.

ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. sep13

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Open to Madison

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMber 2, 1868, the train on the Eastern Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:

GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 1 o'clock p.m.

COMING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 1:30 p.m.

The Ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.

Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.

Freights for Madison or way stations received by P. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.

Freight to Way Stations must be prepaid.

Office of Road, No. 12 Jefferson street.

au29 tf S. S. BEAUMONT, Gen. Sup't.

Tennessee Cotton Cordage

OF UNSURPASSED QUALITY, IN LOTS to the trade, at low prices.

DAY & PROUDFIT,

Agents for the Manufacturers.

bell 1m

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad

TO MADISON AND LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Memphis at 1 o'clock p.m.

S. S. BEAUMONT, General Superintendent.

oct.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express, R. R. time	6:30 a.m.	2:45 p.m.
" City time	6:10 a.m.	2:25 p.m.
Night Express, R. R. time	3:15 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" City time	2:55 p.m.	

BROWNSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Memphis, Railroad time ..... 4:30 p.m.
" City time ..... 4:10 p.m.
Arrive ..... 9:30 a.m.

Ticket offices No. 357½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.

SAM. S. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Orleans Express, daily	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sa accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freig ally, except Sunday	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, august 16, 1868.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.

C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. aul6

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

The weather yesterday morning gave promise of a bright and warm day, but it turned cloudy and chilly towards noon and remained so during the day. The river at this point rose six inches in the past twenty-four hours. The Arkansas is falling with mark twain to Fort Smith. White river is also falling rapidly. Hence to Cairo there is a big river; from there to St. Louis fourteen feet is reported. The state of affairs at Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, will be found in our telegraphic columns.

Arrivals.

Steamer Mountaineer, St. Louis.
" Norman, Evansville.
" Glasgow, New Orleans.
" Swallow, New Orleans.
" Rubicon, Vicksburg.
" Argosy, Arkansas river.
" Hermits, Arkansas river.
" G. W. Cheek, Hale's Point.
" Martine, Hale's Point.

Departures.

Steamer Glasgow, St. Louis.
" Rubicon, St. Louis.
" Cheyenne, Cincinnati.
" Swallow, Cincinnati.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.
" W. A. Caldwell, Ark. river.

In Port.

Hesper, Mountaineer, Mayflower, Bermuda, Argosy, Clifton, Norman, Linton, Martine, G. W. Cheek.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The remains of Geo. Wood arrived yesterday from New Orleans, in charge of Mr. A Wasson. They will be followed to their last resting place to-day at 11 p.m, from the residence of his mother, on DeSoto street; and the flags of the steamers in port will be carried at half mast. Mr. Wood was about thirty years of age, was born and reared in Memphis, and leaves behind him an aged and beloved mother, whose sole dependence was in her only son, thus torn from her by the demon steam. He was a pilot of marked ability and untiring watchfulness in his profession, and learned the river under the careful eyes of Capts. Marsh Miller and Charley Pearce. A good and affectionate son, and a warm, large-hearted friend, will be followed to the grave by all that is left on earth of Geo. Wood. His brother pilots will meet this morning at 10 o'clock, at the editorial rooms of the APPEAL, and will attend the funeral in a body.

The steamer Mayflower was sold yesterday to Capt. J. G. McCulloch, of the firm of Phelps, McCulloch & Co., cotton factors of New Orleans. She will be ready to start on her first trip and then leave for New Orleans to run in the New Orleans and Red river trade.

Capt. Joe McCulloch was in our city yesterday and leaves for Louisville to-day. He is now engaged in business in New Orleans and appears to thrive well upon red fish, soft shells and oysters.

The Liberty leaves for White river today, in place of the Mayflower. She is the U. S. mail packet connecting at Devall's Bluff with the Little Rock train and with the Fairy Queen for points above Jacksonport, to which place the Liberty will go direct. She makes all way landings. Capt. J. B. Davis will take command and his friends along White river will be rejoiced to see him again on the roof. Jimmy Thompson will have charge of the office and is a No. 1 clerk.

The Mountaineer came in yesterday, and leaves this evening for Cairo and St. Louis. She connects with the trains North and East. Capt. John W. Malin commands, and in the office our friend Monros Cunningham presides. Passengers going North should not miss this opportunity of going in good company.

The Argosy came in from the Arkansas with the Ozark in tow. She backed out on Monday for Little Rock and all way points. Tom Berry is master.

The Bermuda goes out to day for Pine Bluff and way points. Jim Rowland is clerk.

The Geo. W. Cheek has made a successful trip to Osceola, and leaves again to-day for the same point and way landings. She leaves from the ferry landing, foot of Adams street. Geo. Malone is master and Frank Gonterman is clerk.

The D. Xer, Capt. Ed. Montgomery, leaves to-day at 9 a.m. for New Orleans. She is an elegant passenger packet and makes all way landings.

The Norman came in from Evansville yesterday with a splendid trip, and leaves again to-day on her return. We are glad to see Capt. Hewett successful, and we hope he will get a full up freight. Mr. Twomey is her chief clerk.

The Luminary will pass down at an early hour to day for Vicksburg and the lands. Capt. Bob Riley is master, and Lee Finney is her purser.

The splendid passenger packet Clifton, Capt. Stein, will back out for Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati, to-day. She is well appointed and will go through on time. In her office Mr. Hunter is the presiding genius and will be found a pleasant officer.

The gay little Hesper, Capt. John Morris, leaves to-day for Wittsburg and all way landings on St. Francis river. Stack Lee is her clerk.

The Union, Capt. John Shell, takes her departure to-day for all points on St. Francis river. She goes to Wittsburg and makes all way landings.

We learn that the Mary Forsyth immediately enters the Vicksburg trade and leaves St. Louis to-day on her first trip. She is the pioneer boat of the new line.

The Crescent City Insurance Company of Cincinnati has notified the treasurer of the Mail Company that the directors had passed a resolution to pay their insurance on the steamer America as a total loss, and on the steamer United States their proportion of the loss.

"Blow your own horn or it won't be toted," was well illustrated by an editorial in the *Avalanche* yesterday. That paper "blowlates" upon the superiority of its river column over all of it contemporaries. There is a mutual admiration society about to be started in this city, and our neighbor is merely trying to fit himself for membership. River men are probably better judges than others of what they deem "river news," and they don't indorse the article alluded to—not much.

An order was entered at Wheeling on Saturday, directing the Marshal to sell the Elk, now lying at Parkersburg.

The Nashville *Banner* says Capt. Ben. F. Egan yesterday purchased T. R. Morris' one-fourth interest of the A. Baxter, at the rate of $4800 for the whole boat.

The Mobile *Tribune* says of the sunken Jewess: We learn the gratifying intelligence that the perseverance of Capt. Cox, coupled with the skill and experience of that veteran delver among wrecks, John King, have met with entire success—they having succeeded in getting all the chains they wished under the "widow," and when the Republic came by, had her "in slings," that is to speak, in "chancery." We may therefore confidently look for her on her way to the dry docks, if not already there, to-day.

We give a few useful hints about swimming which river men would do well to note:

Swimming is the easiest thing in the world, when you know how to do it.

The principal idea is, to keep your head above water. So long as you do that, you won't get drowned.

Just watch a swimmer; notice what he does; do the same thing, and you are all right.

Keep your head up; people get drowned by trying to swim with their heads under water.

You may swim on your back, on your side, or on your stomach; but you can't swim on your head, and there is no use trying it.

Agitate your limbs with a backward motion, which will propel you forward.

By keeping your head above water you can see where you are swimming to.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company—United States Mail.

MOUNTAINEER ..... Malin master

This superb passenger steamer will leave as above on

THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 4 p.m.

ja16 FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't

FOR EVANSVILLE.

Regular Memphis and Evansville Weekly Packet—For Cairo and Evansville.

NORMAN ..... Hewett master

This splendid passenger steamer will leave as above

THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 5 p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,

ja16 No. 74½ Madison street.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg U. S. Mail Packet—For Vicksburg.

LUMINARY ..... Riley master

This elegant passenger steamer will leave

THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 10 a.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,

ja16 7½ Madison street.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Co

LIBERTY NO. 2, ... Davis master

This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,

THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 5 p.m.

LEVY & SHARP, Agents,

ja16 24 Front street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular Louisville and New Orleans Packet—For New Orleans

DEXTER ..... Montgomery master

This elegant passenger steamer will leave for the above on

THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 9 a.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,

ja16 No. 7½ Madison street.

FOR PINE BLUFF.

Regular Pine Bluff Packet—Connects at Pine Bluff with Little Rock and Dardanelle.

BERMUDA ..... John Claycomb master

This fine passenger packet will leave as above on

SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 5 p.m.

VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,

ja15 204 Front street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River United States Mail Packet.

ARGOSY ..... Tom Berry master

This splendid passenger steamer will receive freight and leave as above on

MONDAY, 18th inst., at 5 p.m.

T. A. ENDLY, Agent,

ja15 304 Front st., Mosby Block.

FOR CAIRO.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.

For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.

CLIFTON ..... Stein master

This elegant and fleet passenger steamer will leave

SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 5 p.m.

JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,

ja14 No. 12 Jefferson street.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Saturday St. Francis River Packet—For Madison, Wittsburg and way Landings.

HESPER ..... John R Morris master

This elegant passenger steamer will leave as above

SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 5 p.m.

ELLIOT & MILLER, Agents,

ja15 Promenade street, foot Jefferson.

Regular Saturday St. Francis River Packet.

For Madison, Wittsburg and all Way Landings

LINTON ..... Jim Snell, Master

LESLIE WARE, Clerk.

THIS steamer will leave as above every SATURDAY morning for refreighting. Leaves Wittsburg every TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock p.m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,

ja3 204 Front street.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet.

For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.

The neat and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet,

SAINT FRANCIS,

Capt. T. R. Bowman, - - Sam C. Paine, Clerk

WILL leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and EVERY TUESDAY THEREAFTER.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,

nov16 tf No. 7½ Madison street.

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER

Packet Comp'y.

THE elegant passenger packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, built expressly for this Company, has now taken her place in the line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as hereunder,

Mondays & Thursdays, at 5 o'clock p.m.

And returning, leave Little Rock MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock a.m.

THOMAS H. ALLEN ..... Reese Pritchard, Master

W. A. CALDWELL ..... R. L. Raines, Master

OZARK ..... H. Bia ndell, Master

Connecting at Little Rock with the Company's new and light-draught packets for Fort Smith. These connections made both ways.

AMERICAN ..... Jno. W. Williams, Master

FORT SMITH ..... James Bowlin, Master

VAN BUREN ..... Jos. Bennett, Master

All of the above boats were built expressly for the trade, and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and freight will be put through by this line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention, and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight for any point on the Arkansas river from Napoleon to Memphis, should have their goods consigned to "Memphis and Arkansas river Packet Company," at Memphis, or else none will be shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Ark.

Freight received at any time at the Company's office.

JNO. D. ADAMS, President.

de25 tf T. A. ENDLY, Agent, 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

"Old Reliable" Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company, Semi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid side-wheel steamers LIBERTY No. 2, and MAYFLOWER, will form a Semi-Weekly line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock p.m., connecting at Devall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m., and Devall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m.

The Liberty No. 2, and Mayflower will make close connections at the mouth of White river with the steamer Guiding for Pine Bluff. Fare to Pine Bluff, $12 00; Freight, 50 cents per 100 pounds.

The steamers Economist and Hamilton will run between Little Rock and Fort Smith in connection with this line and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Through receipts given for freight to all points between Little Rock and Fort Smith, *passenger one-half per cent. LESS by this route than any other.*

JOHN E. DAVIS Superintendent.

LEVY & SHARP, Agents, No. 20 Front row.

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EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH, SEWANEE MOUNTAIN, TENN.

THE next Term of the Junior Department will open at University Place, Tenn.,

On the 10th Day of February, 1869.

Boys received at any age and prepared for College. Location perfectly healthy—2000 feet above the sea. $400 covers expense, board and tuition, for three months. For circulars and information address G. R. Fairbanks, Esq., General Treasurer, University Place, Tenn.

C. T. QUINTARD, D.D., LL.D.,

ja5 eod* Vice Chancellor.

BRINKLEY FEMALE COLLEGE, Memphis, Tenn.

THIS Institution will open MONDAY, 4th January, 1869. It is located at the southern terminus of Dunlap street, convenient to the street cars. The College grounds contain six acres, with buildings finely adapted to College purposes.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS. (In Advance.)

For all Branches of Education taught in Female College, including a full course of English, Ancient and Modern Languages ..... $ 30 00

For harp, Guitar or Piano, Vocal and Instrumental 30 00

For Board in College, including furnished room, light, towels, fuel and washing .. 100 00

Day Scholars can pay by the month, in advance. NO INCIDENTAL FEES.

J. C. McREDITH, President,

jy3 daw Memphis, Tenn.

UNION FEMALE COLLEGE, *Oxford, Mississippi.*

Chartered by the State in 1854, and authorized to confer the Highest Educational Honors on Young Ladies.

MERITS—AIM—CARE.—Parents and Guardians are especially invited to consider the merits of this Institution. To educate—in the true sense of the word—to educate thoroughly the young ladies of the South, is its aim. The departments of Mathematics, Physical and Moral Sciences, Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, etc., are ably filled by accomplished Teachers, male and female. Special care—if any is need, unceasing care is taken not only to thoroughly educate in the Arts and Sciences, but to render the pupils contented and happy, to train their moral sentiments, to cultivate correct taste, to preserve perfect health, and to throw around them proper restraints. In short, to afford to patrons one of the very best regulated Institutions in the land.

APPARATUS.—Arrangements have been made to supply the College with suitable Apparatus sufficient to illustrate fully, and to give a practical knowledge of them. In addition, there are these in Chemistry, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, through the courtesy of the officers of the State University, who have access to its large and well appointed Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, excelled by none in the South, and to be increased until the figures an experimental illustrations by Dr. Garland and Sergeant, the learned Professors in these Departments.

BUILDING—LOCATION.—The building, estimated to be worth $40,000, is commodious, comfortable and retired.

REFERENCES.—All patrons and pupils of the College.

READING DEPARTMENT.—In charge of Rev. W. W. Mebane, is kept in a style seldom, if ever, equaled. All the teachers board in the College.

UNIFORMITY OF DRESS—ECONOMY.—Purple Calico, Brown Merino, Pink Domaine, Pink Lawn & White Dresses, Plain Hat, trimmed only with a band of black velvet. Those wishing to wear mourning are required to conform in plainness of dress, but no in color. Uniform suits can be procured. New pupils need not buy a side of clothing at ready on hand, it as plain as the uniform, but when additional purchases are necessary, the uniform must be regarded.

EXPENSES. For session of 20 weeks, half in advance:

Preparatory Classes ..... $ 1 50

College Classes, proper 25 00

Ornamental and Higher Languages, each 12 50

Music, each 15 00

Use of Instrument 5 00

Ornamental Drawing, each 5 00

Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Light and Attendance 100 00

Pupils brought in the above rates from the date of entrance until end of session in June, except in cases of protracted sickness.

REV. BURNEY Pres't of Trustees.

ja3daw C. R. BELL, Free't of C'harge.

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54 and 56 Beal Street,

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CHEMICAL ANALYSES of all descriptions made, and written reports furnished.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

Patent Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, and everything pertaining to a first-class Drug Store. apr27 tf

UNDERTAKERS.

Dissolution.

THE firm of FLAHERTY & WALSH has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be conducted by Messrs. J. Flaherty & Co. The outstanding business will be settled by the new firm, who assume all liabilities, and to whom all payments of debts must be made.

JAS. FLAHERTY.

Memphis, Jan. 2, 1869. JOHN WALSH. ja6

NEW FIRM.

JAS. FLAHERTY & CO.,

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, Fits, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all the diseases arising from the indiscretion of youth, permanently cured. Also, Chronic Diseases in all their forms effectually cured at the above-named institution—Dr. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.

Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. ja1

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Cures all diseases of the Eye. A cure warranted in every case. Straighens Crossed Eyes with perfect safety. Patients from a distance accommodated with board at moderate rates.

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Security, by Law of State of Ohio, $2,000,000.

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